

The Guild of Saint Apollonia

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ST. APOLLONIA
Patron Saint of Dentistry

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A brief historical sketch

EDITED BY
FREDERICK A. KEYES, D.M.D.

PUBLISHED BY
The Pilot Publishing Co.
309 WASHINGTON STREET
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FOREWORD

The Guild of Saint Apollonia, composed of dentists of Greater Boston, was organized March 20, 1920, with the sanction and blessing of His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Boston. It is, we believe, the only one of its kind in the country.

Since its formation the Guild, in cooperation with the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, has cared for the dental needs of more than forty-three thousand children of the Parochial Schools of Greater Boston. This care was really the primary purpose in establishing the Guild. To this purpose was added another of substantial value; namely, the grouping together of as many as possible of the dentists of Greater Boston for their spiritual help and encouragement. There was also the hope that in large centers of our country other Catholic dentists who loved their profession and who were interested in charitable work might be prompted to form similar organizations.

The Guild of Saint Apollonia is now entering upon its fifth year. The counselors of the Guild feel that the fourth birthday of their organization should be commemorated in some definite and fitting way which would make the Guild better known to its friends and, at the same time, enable them to convey an expression of appreciation and gratitude to those whose cooperation and many kindnesses have made their work possible. Hence this little book, which gives only a brief review of the work of the Guild.

The Trustees of the Guild respectfully offer their thanks to His Eminence for his kindness to them and for his sanction of their organization. They also appreciate His Eminence's paternal solicitude for their Guild in naming as their Chaplain the Right Rev. Monsignor Michael J. Splaine of St. Joseph's Church, Roxbury.

It must be realized that the enormous amount of dental treatment given the Parochial School children of Greater Boston was made possible in great part by the cooperation of the Forsyth

Dental Infirmary. The Guild wishes here to acknowledge its indebtedness to the Trustees and in particular to the Director of this Institution, Dr. Harold DeW. Cross, for the many courtesies extended.

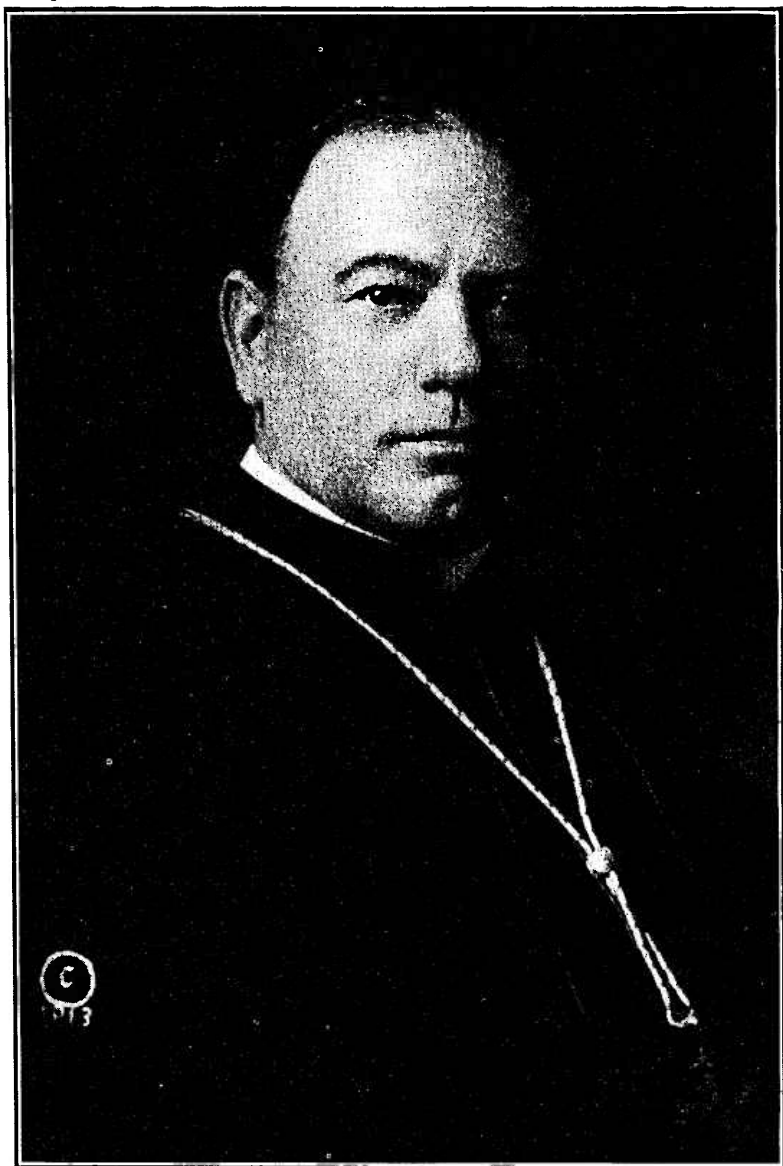
To Rev. Augustine D. Hickey, Diocesan Supervisor of Parochial Schools, the Guild acknowledges its indebtedness, also to the Reverend Pastors and the various Sister Superiors and Sisters in the schools whose untiring efforts have helped so much in accomplishing great results.

The financial patron of the Guild has heretofore been known only to its officers; but we feel that this foreword would not be complete without expressing our gratitude to Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy of Brookline, friend of children and donor of the motor bus which made possible the transportation of patients to Forsyth in such large numbers.

We hope that the members of the Guild of Saint Apollonia, to whom this volume is primarily dedicated, will take as much pride in reviewing their activities as we have had in presenting them.

Boston, Mass., March 20, 1924.

F. A. K.



HIS EMINENCE, WILLIAM CARDINAL O'CONNELL
Honorary President of the Guild of St. Apollonia

"The work which this Guild has achieved since its inception is marvelous, almost staggering, coming as it has from such a small body of men. I congratulate you. The idea has succeeded beyond my wildest dream.

"So, long life to this Guild. My heart is in it. I am with you, body, soul and mind. I know that if you keep together, if you keep deep in your hearts this solid foundation of a religious motive, your Catholic faith warm in you, out of this Guild of a couple of hundred men will come a great work. You can inaugurate a work that will spread through every Christian country in the world. God bless you all."—(*From Wm. Card. O'Connell's address to Guild of St. Apollonia, Feb. 18, 1923.*)



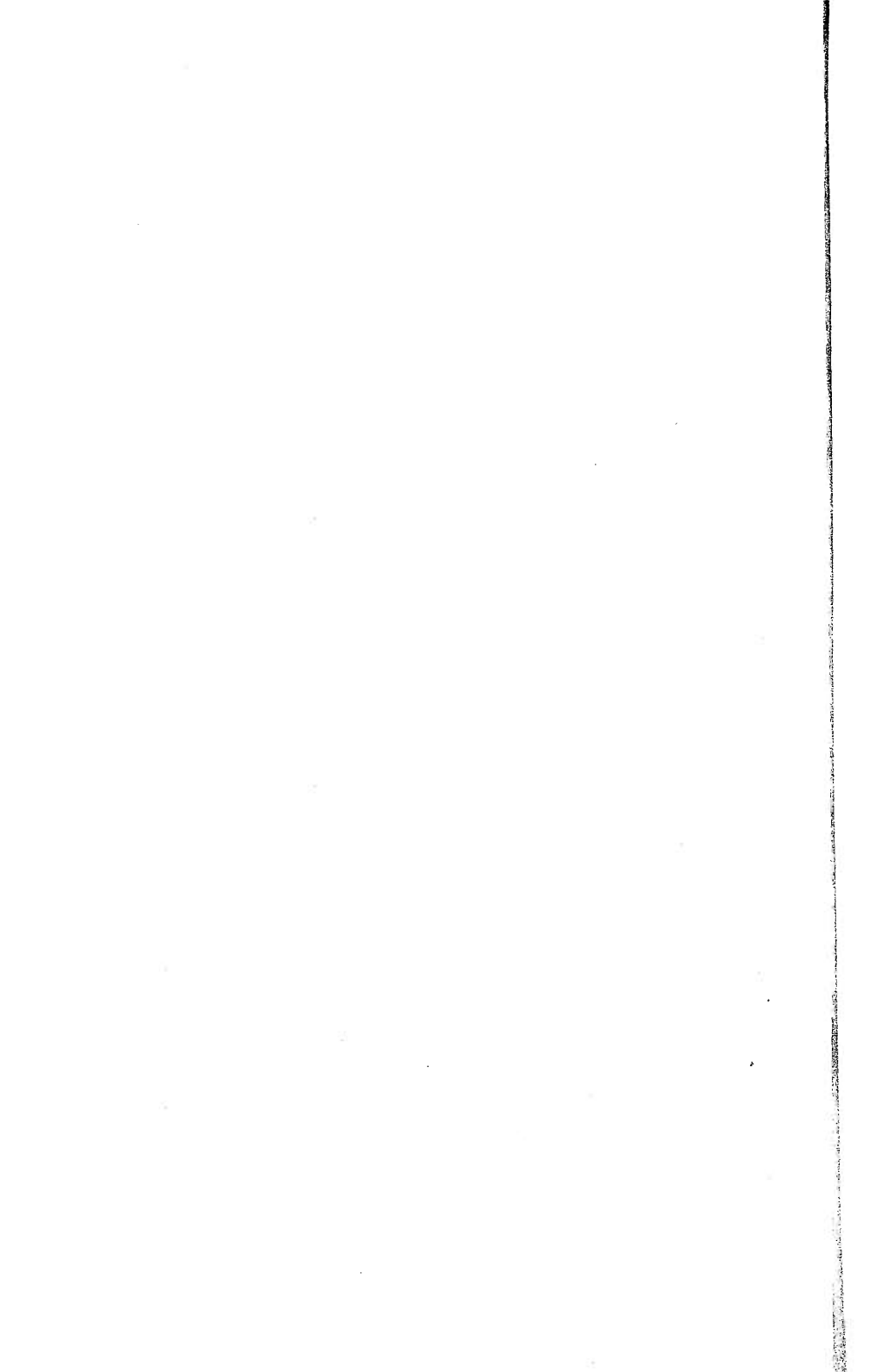
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	
Commendation of His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell	
The Dentist and Social Work	9
<i>by Joseph A. Manning D.M.D.</i>	
Parochial School Dental Problem	17
<i>by Frederick A. Keyes D.M.D. and Harold C. Hoye D.M.D.</i>	
"Forsyth"	41
Social and Professional Activities	45
<i>by William M. Flynn D.M.D.</i>	
A Guild of Catholic Dentists	81
<i>by Myles E. Connolly</i>	
St. Apollonia, the Patron Saint of Dentistry	87
<i>by Thos. J. Giblin D.M.D.</i>	
The Dentist and the Physician	95
<i>by Frederick W. O'Brien M.D.</i>	
The Future of the Guild	99
<i>by Myles E. Connolly</i>	
The Guild of St. Apollonia—An Appreciation	105
<i>by Rev. A. F. Hickey</i>	
Constitution and By-Laws	109
Articles of Incorporation	113
Officers and Active Members	123
In Memoriam	131



CHAPTER I

THE DENTIST AND SOCIAL WORK*

By Joseph A. Manning, D.M.D.

Realizing the benefits to be attained by co-operation and organization, as contrasted with individual and unsystematic effort, the Catholic Dentists of Greater Boston have formed a guild under the patronage of Saint Apollonia, the patron saint of dentistry. Guilds played a very prominent part in the social, civic, and moral betterment of their members in the early centuries and, even at this late date, properly organized and well intentioned Guilds would be of great value to the members of the Guild and have an influence for good on the community in which they were formed. With this idea in mind twenty-five Catholic dentists, from different parts of Greater Boston, met as a temporary executive committee and elected a temporary chairman and secretary. Plans were drawn up for the organization of the Guild, and a call was sent out to the Catholic dentists of Boston and vicinity to a meeting on March 20, 1920. About one hundred and fifty responded and, with these men as charter members, the Guild of St. Apollonia was organized.

The objects of the Guild are three: 1. Spirituality; 2. Professional Advancement; 3. Charity. While the objects are not many in number, each is of the greatest importance. As to the spiritual side: Through the courtesy of His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell, who has heartily approved of the project and has promised his co-operation, the Guild was favored by the appointment of a Spiritual Director in the person of Rt. Rev. M. J. Splaine, D. D., who will guide the members along spiritual lines. Any Catholic dentist of good moral character and professional integrity will be eligible for membership. Several meetings will be held throughout the year, one meeting being a yearly Communion breakfast.

* Reprinted from Catholic Charities Review, Sept. 1920.

2. Professional Advancement. This object is of an academic nature with a social thought underlying it, but in no way dominating it. Opportunity will be afforded members of the Guild for association and personal contact with their fellow-members. By this association it is hoped that friendship and a brotherly interest will be fostered. Apart from the social benefits which the Guild will afford, there will be a stimulation to professional research. Clinics and essays will be encouraged, in which men who have something of interest and importance along professional lines will be given an opportunity to present their thoughts to the members of the Guild. From the presentation of clinics and papers professional advancement must necessarily follow.

3. Charity. In this object a great field is opened up, full of the greatest possibilities. In this field the Guild will do its greatest work. Charity here will consist of giving to our parochial schools and Catholic institutions the benefits of our dental education by organizing and systematizing the dental care of the children in these schools and institutions.

In the light of modern knowledge, the dentist is no longer considered as one who fills your tooth, makes you a crown or plate, or stops the pain in your tooth, but he is considered, and rightly, too, as much a guardian and conservator of man's bodily health as is the physician. The world has at last begun to realize the important part that care of the teeth plays in the maintenance of health, and that care of the teeth does not begin, as our fathers would have us believe, when they begin to trouble us, but as soon as they erupt in the child. Children are as susceptible to the influence of teeth on their health as are adults, and more so, because in the child the body is in the developmental stage and anything that disturbs this development has a decided effect on the body when full development has been reached. Statistics prove this to be true beyond question of doubt, and while the writer does not feel it incumbent on him to prove a fact that has already been proved a thousand times over, a

glance at the table below may serve to bring more forcibly to the mind just what systematic care of the teeth and correction of dental defects may do in the way of preventing infectious diseases. Statistics of a complete type are difficult to obtain from institutions in the vicinity of Boston, but the following, although not complete to date, will show what dental treatment can accomplish over a period of years.

*Record in Regard to Infectious Diseases in St. Vincent's
Orphan Asylum*

	1907-1908	1908-1909	Nov. 1910	Nov. 1911	Nov. 1912	May 1913	Nov. 1913	Nov. 1914
Diphtheria	6	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Mumps	8	3	10	4	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	17	8	12	8	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	3	5	4	6	0	0	0	0
Measles	24	50	40	25	0	0	6	0
Tonsillitis	19	16	8	3	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken Pox	15	17	10	6	0	0	0	0
Typhoid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croup	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mental conditions are also decidedly influenced by the teeth. In more than one school or institution this has been demonstrated fully, and correction of dental defects has brought about almost miraculous changes in backward children. For example, in psychological tests in the Marion School at Cleveland in 1910, class efficiency was raised to 99.6 per cent, while individual efficiency was raised more than 30 per cent by tests where the one essential was the correction of dental defects and the maintenance of oral hygiene.

Physicians and all those who have, in any way, been connected with the education of the young, admit the importance of oral hygiene, and all intelligent people concede it to be an essential to health and efficiency. Unfortunately, there are some to whom this message has never been brought, and through their ignorance and lack of realization of this important fact, many innocent children have been forced to suffer inconveniences and labor under handicaps that might have been avoided.

Let us consider briefly the conditions that exist in our city. In Boston there are two dental colleges, several clinics attached to hospitals and several attached to various charitable organizations. Best of all is the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children. There are probably very few who are unacquainted with the wonderful work that this institution is doing among the poor of our city and the wonderful results that have been accomplished. Hundreds of children, who in no other way could obtain proper dental care, are cared for at the Forsyth. That this institution could care for all the children in the city is an impossibility under the conditions that exist in our schools at present. In spite of the fact that almost all the larger cities and even towns have awakened to the fact that dental supervision is a necessity, Boston has not, as yet, adopted the plan. Dental care is supervised along with medical care, and is looked out for by the school physicians and school nurses. The average medical man is frank to admit that he knows little or nothing about the teeth, and still it is on the medical profession that the dental welfare of our public school children is dependent at the present time. The writer has no desire to offer any criticism as to the methods or efficiency with which this work is carried on by the school physicians and nurses, but contends that the system itself is entirely wrong, and that the dental supervision should be in the hands of those who are best acquainted with the situation and the subject under consideration. Let us hope that the city authorities will soon awake to the seri-

ousness of the situation and give over the supervision to those who are best equipped to handle it. In that case they must turn to the dentists.

Other cities and towns have their school supervision carried on by dentists and have their local clinics. In the mind of the writer the local clinic is preferable to the centralized clinic because, by its nearness to the individual child, danger in transportation is proportionately decreased, less time is lost from school, and, in case of accident, the child's parents are easily reached.

What is true of our public schools is also true of our parochial schools. In some individual cases a decided effort has been made on the part of pastors to remedy the defects that exist in our parochial schools, but there has been no definite supervision and no definite system carried out and hence the results have not been of the best. The majority of the children in the parochial schools need dental attention as well as the children in the public schools and without dental treatment, are suffering ills that can be avoided. The number of children in parochial schools in Boston and surrounding cities and towns is no small number, as there are approximately 30,000 children in Boston and 75,000 in the Archdiocese of Boston, who rely on volunteer medical inspection, and no dental inspection worthy of the name.

There exists in our parochial schools and our Catholic institutions a crying need for dental supervision. By dental supervision we mean, a well defined plan that will be of practical value, carrying with it the necessary authority to insure its working power. Supervision without authority will be of no practical value, but supervision with a definite authority can and will work wonders.

This is the situation as it stands. How can it be remedied or at least improved? This is where the Guild of St. Apollonia comes in. The Guild offers to take over all this work in the parochial schools and institutions, to supervise the dental care of the children and to see to it that the necessary work is carried out prop-

erly. How do they plan to do this? The first thing necessary is that the Guild be invested with the authority to go into the schools and institutions, examine the mouths of the children, and prescribe a course of treatment. This authority we expect to get from His Eminence, the Cardinal. The next thing is to find means of doing this work, and a method of conveying the children to and from the clinics. The Forsyth will handle all the children we can furnish for extraction and with an organization behind us, we can obtain the other treatment elsewhere. The means of conveyance has been looked out for through the generosity of a patient of a member of the Guild. This gentleman has offered to the Guild an auto bus for this express purpose. With this generous gift at our disposal, we feel that many children can be brought daily to and from the clinics with safety and dispatch. With the time properly planned, many trips can be made from given localities in one day, with the result that weekly totals of children treated should be in the hundreds.

Some may say that this cannot be done, but we know that it can because it has already been done. One man, with the auto bus of the Notre Dame Convent at his disposal, went through two parochial schools, in a down-town section of the city, and in two months' time had examined and had made possible all the necessary extractions in both schools. In these schools at least seventy-five per cent of the children were in need of extraction. If one man, alone and unaided, was able to accomplish this, what will the Guild accomplish with a practical working system, with not one man alone, but with one hundred and fifty determined and enthusiastic workers doing all in their power to carry on this necessary work?

It is the intention of the Guild to utilize the Forsyth to its fullest capacity, and then to use the local clinics where available: Organization of local clinics will be strongly advocated in localities where trips to the centralized clinic would be inadvisable.

Convinced, as the Guild is, that conditions are not what they should be, we are going to try to remedy these conditions, and we feel fully confident that we will succeed. We want the parochial school children to be cared for, not as well as the public school children, but far better, and if it is in our power to bring this about, it will be done. We fully realize that countless obstacles will be met with, but we are prepared to meet and overcome them.

What is possible in Boston and vicinity is possible in other communities. The field is open and broad and the possibilities are there. All that is necessary is the recognition and development of them.

The Guild is in its infancy and progress in this new field must, of necessity, be slow. Details will have to be worked out as we go along, because we have no tried systems to fashion our course by, but these details will come as time progresses, and before very long we will have our system working smoothly.

The Guild does not set itself up as an organization to merit the approval of all Catholics in this community and in all others, through its noble and charitable efforts. This is not the intention of the Guild at all. We simply realize that it is a duty incumbent on each one of us to do something to assist the less fortunate in our midst; and in what better and more fitting way can we, as professional men, assist our less fortunate little brothers and sisters than by giving them the benefits of our professional education in the way of alleviation of dental ills, and by instruction in the importance of dental hygiene?

This is the only Guild of its kind in this country, but it is hoped that it will be but the forerunner of many such Guilds, which will spring up all over this land of ours, wherever there are Catholic children who need dental care and are not receiving it. Our task is a mighty one, but the worthiness of our cause and the cooperation that we are sure of, from the Church and the laity alike, give us the assurance that we cannot fail.

CHAPTER II

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL DENTAL PROBLEM

By Frederick A. Keyes, D.M.D., and Harold C. Hoye, D.M.D.

In presenting the achievements of the Guild of Saint Apollonia it seems most proper to place first the real dental activities which fulfil at the same time the charitable motive of the Guild.

The following extracts from a paper published in the "Dental Facts" outline the problem and deal with the method in which it was handled.

Since the foundation of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary great effort has been made to handle the problem of dentistry among the Parochial School children of Greater Boston. It was apparent even to a casual observer that the Parochial School children were not receiving the dental service to which they were entitled. The largest number of cases treated at Forsyth is recorded in the catalogue of 1919 as 904. With a Parochial School population of more than 20,000 this number seemed deplorably small. In order to investigate the cause of this condition a meeting of Catholic dentists of Boston was held March 20, 1920, and plans were formulated to remedy it.

Our investigation disclosed the following conditions:

1. Difficulty of obtaining a responsible person to bring the children to the Forsyth Dental Infirmary.
2. Inability to bring a large number of children at one time.
3. Inability of the Forsyth to handle the children.

In order to overcome the first two difficulties it was necessary to improve transportation facilities and to have a nurse in charge. It was decided that the proper method of transportation to a central clinic like the Forsyth Dental Infirmary was by means of an auto-bus. This method had proven very effective in a previous experiment in two of the Parochial schools.

The problem of obtaining a bus was very happily solved by a patient of a member of the Guild, who volunteered to pur-

chase a White truck with a special body for this purpose. The cost of this auto-bus was approximately \$6,000.00. A chauffeur and a matron were employed, so that at the very beginning the first two difficulties were overcome.

The third difficulty, the inability of Forsyth to handle this new influx of patients, was overcome to a great extent by the members of this society volunteering their services to work with the staff at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary.

The Forsyth catalogues from 1915-1922 contain the following numbers of volunteer dentists:

	Extraction Clinic	Infirmary Clinic
1916	20	127
1917	10	75
1918	6	74
1919	5	87
1920	4	22
1921	2	19

In 1921 the number of volunteer dentists, exclusive of the Guild members, was two. The Forsyth catalogue contains in addition the names of sixteen others, all Guild members. This figure does not represent the total number of Guild volunteers, which was sixty, because the others inadvertently neglected to sign the Forsyth clinical staff card.

Prior to the examination of the children the Diocesan Supervisor, Rev. Augustine F. Hickey, sent the following letter to the principals of the schools:

August 10, 1920

"To the Reverend Pastors and Superiors of Parochial Schools
in the City of Boston:

The Guild of Saint Apollonia, an association of prominent Catholic dentists organized with the approval of His Eminence, the Cardinal, has volunteered the professional services of its members to the Parochial Schools in the city of Boston. The

Guild offers to assign one of its members to each Parochial school in the city to examine mouth conditions of pupils and to instruct pupils in matters of dental hygiene. The Guild is ready to place an auto-bus at the disposal of the Parochial schools for the conveyance of pupils to the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, where necessary treatments will be given.

A representative of the Guild will present the plan to each Reverend Pastor before the opening of the school term 1920-1921.

Very respectfully yours,

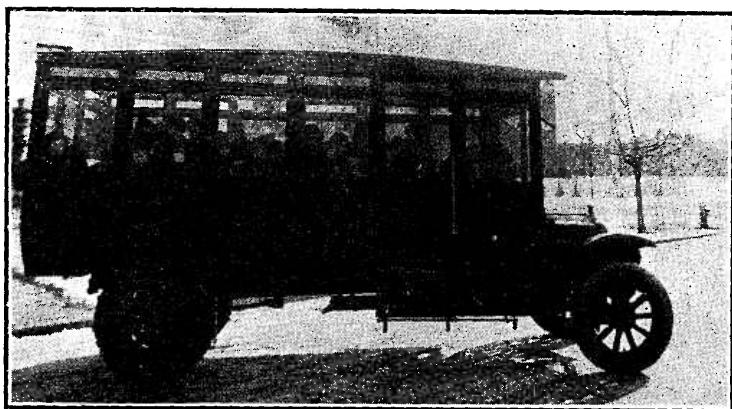
Augustine F. Hickey,

Diocesan Supervisor of Schools."

Method of Examination

The examination of Parochial school children in forty school buildings was accomplished Sept. 27, 1920 by the following method. Sixty dentists volunteered as examiners, and were assigned to the various schools. The principal in charge of each school was notified in advance that these dentists would be in the school rooms at 9 o'clock on a certain day, that all the children should be furnished at that time with pencils and pieces of paper of uniform size with the name, age, and grade of the pupil upon it, and that the school curriculum was to be carried out as usual until the dentist came into the room. On entering the room the dentist passed down the aisles and examined each child's mouth, using an individual tongue depressor and calling out the letters A, B, or C, the child writing down the letter. In this scheme of examination A, signified extraction needed, B, fillings needed, C, cleaning. A, included also B, and C cases. After the dentist left the room the teacher in charge collected these slips, and they were arranged alphabetically and sent to the office of the principal of the school. Forsyth cards were then distributed. The purpose of these cards was to obtain the signature of parents for permission to do dental work, and to select worthy cases. By noon, or after three hours, the dental

examiners reported complete examination and tabulation of their respective schools. The principals of the various schools later mailed the committee of dentists a report of their examinations, which disclosed the fact that well over 90 per cent. of the children examined were in need of dental care.



Auto-bus of The Guild of St. Apollonia

Method of Transportation

After conference with Dr. Cross, director of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, it was agreed to depart from the usual method of treatment at Forsyth and to handle the extraction cases first, because they could be treated in larger numbers and much more effectively than the fillings or prophylaxis. Sixty volunteers were obtained to work at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary and the schedule of the bus for the first month was arranged as follows:

PROPOSED SCHEDULE

The following form shows Schools to have benefit of this treatment:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9-27 a. m.	9-28 St. Patrick's 50 A (Rox.)	9-29 St. Joseph's (Boston) B 50 St. Mary's (Rox.) B 50 St. John's (Rox.) A 50	9-30 St. Peter and Paul A 50	10-1
p. m.				
Our Lady of Lourdes (1st Week) A 50	St. John's (Rox.) A 50	Cathedral B 50 St. Anthony (Boston) A 50	St. Augustine A 50	St. Gregory A 50
10-4 a. m.	10-5 St. Columbkille's A 50	10-6 St. John's (Boston) A 50	10-7 St. Joseph's (Rox.) A 50	10-8
p. m.				
Sacred Heart (E. Boston) 50 A (2d week)	St. Agnes A 50	St. F. de Sales A 50	Our Lady of Perpetual Help A 50	Fitton (E. Boston) A 50
10-11	10-12	10-13	10-14	10-15
a. m.	St. Margaret's (Dorchester) A 50	Holy Trinity A 50	St. Mary's (S. Boston) A 50	Assumption (E. Boston) A 50
p. m.	St. Anne A 50	St. Peter's (Dorchester) A 60	Nazareth (S. Boston) A 50	
St. Francis (Chas'n) A 50				
10-18	10-19	10-20	10-21	10-22
a. m.				
p. m.	St. James' (Boston) A 50	Cathedral A 50	St. Francis (Rox.) A 50	St. Catherine (Charlestown) A 50
St. Mary's (Chas'n) A 50	St. Mary's (E. Boston) A 50	St. Mary's (Boston) A 50	Cheverus (Rox.) A 50	

The bus was in charge of an expert chauffeur and a matron who were paid \$35.00 and \$15.00 a week respectively. In addition \$10,000 insurance against accident to each child was arranged. The capacity of the bus was fifty children. Each child was charged the ordinary carfare plus five cents for Forsyth, and this money was collected by the principal of the school and given to the chauffeur on the day on which the children were carried to Forsyth. Selection of worthy cases was entirely in the hands of the Sisters of the various schools, and all children who would not accept this treatment were urged by personal talks, lectures and communications to their parents to go to their own private dentists. At the Forsyth Dental Infirmary the social Service department seldom refused any of the children carried in the bus. Monthly schedules similar to the above were inserted in the Boston Pilot, the official newspaper of the Archdiocese, so that the principals of the schools were informed when the bus was to be expected at their schools.

In this schedule the class of children desired was specified in the square designated for each individual school; for instance, fifty A cases meant that the Sister Superior was to have fifty children for extraction ready at 9 A. M., or 1 P. M., as designated.

The following is the cost of operating the auto-bus for one school year:

Total expense from Oct. 1, 1920, to June 15, 1921	\$2,616.14
Total receipts from Oct. 1, 1920, to June 15, 1921	\$1,929.67

Total deficit	\$ 686.47
The average monthly expenditure was	\$ 218.01
The average monthly receipts were	160.80

Monthly deficit	\$ 57.20
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The cost per child, transporting 13,000, was a fraction more than 20 cents.

This deficit of \$686.47 was reduced by the dues of the Guild members and by one Whist party, so that at the finish of the first

year's experiment our deficit was \$236.01. This represents less than the cost of insurance for one year, which was \$300.00. It will be noted that if we had charged each child twenty cents a round trip in the bus or ten cents each way, which is the street car fare in Boston, instead of starting with a charge of five cents each way, the 13,000 children transported would have themselves paid the entire expenses of the bus.

The reservations for this work were made out with the co-operation of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, and were the greatest number of children they could receive in any given week. One day in the week was reserved for B (filling) cases and the rest for extraction. In addition to this, prophylaxis cases were distributed at various times throughout the year. The greatest number of children taken in one week was 450 for extraction, 150 for fillings, 100 for prophylaxis; total 700. The smallest number in one week was 400.

The following report contains in full the number of children taken during one year school year and the type of work done on each child:

Report for the year 1920-1921.

Sept. 27, 1920. Examination of the mouths of all the children of the Parochial schools of Boston by members of the Guild.

Feb. 24, 1921. Re-examination of the mouths of all the children of the Parochial schools of Boston by members of the Guild. Inspection of the tooth brushes used by the children.

March 20, 1921. Examination of the mouths of all the Parochial school children of Cambridge.

Report of dental services for the children beginning week of Sept. 27, 1920, and ending week of May 27, 1921:

Children for extraction	7,596
Children for fillings.....	3,897
Children for Prophylaxis	1,596

Total children treated 13,089

GUILD OF SAINT APOLLONIA

Number of teeth extracted.....	30,384
Number of teeth filled.....	7,794
Tooth brush drills at Forsyth (not including drills in school).....	250
Tooth brushes distributed by Guild.....	3,000
Examinations for nose and throat.....	2,000
(Nose and throat operations by waiting list.)	

A few times during the first year it happened that both Guild members were unable to be present. On some of these occasions the Forsyth staff extended the courtesy of treating the full number of children; other times one-half were returned without treatment.

On the above cases the Forsyth staff worked alone on the B cases and the dental hygienists on the C cases. The A cases were evenly divided among the regular extracting staff at Forsyth and the visiting Guild dentists. Two members of the Guild were present at each session, and in case one member was absent the other treated the twenty-five children.

On arriving at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary the fifty children went through the same system as public school children; that is, they were brought in by the matron and their clothes were checked, after which they were brought to the Social service department where each child's card (which had been signed by the parents) was examined. The amount of family income was closely scrutinized and the child either O.K.ed or refused. From there the children went to the Oral Hygiene department and received lectures on the care of the teeth. They went from there to the waiting rooms for fillings, or to the extracting rooms.

Owing to the crowded facilities for extraction in the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, which contains only two extracting chairs, the amphitheatre was utilized by the Guild members, two extra chairs being installed there. The rapidity with which extractions were performed on fifty children by the four operators was astounding. Many times the dentists finished in an hour's time all neces-

sary extractions on fifty children, ninety per cent. of whom received a general anesthetic (Ethyl Chloride) the other ten per cent. novocaine. It was a common experience to have the bus arrive at 9:45 A. M. with fifty extraction cases and return at 11 o'clock A. M. with all work completed.



Group of Children About to Start for Forsyth

The children were returned in the bus to school and the bus would then go to another school where fifty more children were ready. The principal of the school was directed to telephone the dentist in charge of her school if any of the children were absent the day following the trip to the Forsyth Dental Infirmary. If such was the case a dentist called at the home of this child for post extraction treatment, and it was his duty to take full charge of the case until the child was well. This method received very favorable comment not only from the parents but from the teachers as well.

On Wednesday of every week the entire Infirmary filling staff was at the disposal of the Parochial school children. On this day the bus made three trips, sometimes four, and these

children were brought as described above and went through the usual institutional system, but were handled entirely by the Forsyth staff. The cleaning cases were brought in large numbers, but inasmuch as it was impossible for Forsyth to plan ahead a schedule as to how many cleaning cases the Parochial school children were entitled to, we usually were notified a day or two ahead that one hundred children could be treated if we could deliver them on a certain day; in fact on some occasions we have been able to deliver one hundred children for prophylaxis treatment with less than twenty-four hours' notice.

The bus kept its schedule every session regardless of weather conditions, often during the winter months when street travel was at a standstill, and on only two occasions did it fail to run. Both times this was due to tire trouble.

The re-examination referred to above on Feb. 24, 1921, was held for the purpose of checking up cases which might have been overlooked at the first examination. Tooth brush day was also held at the school on this day and every child was requested to bring his tooth brush, which was examined by the dentists and approved or discarded. The "family tooth-brush" was much in evidence and one of us (Keyes) had the unique privilege of discarding a perfectly good nail brush brought to school by an enthusiastic Polish child.

After this examination it was evident that the A cases in the schools in the immediate suburbs of Boston were rapidly becoming depleted, and in order to assure the running of the bus until June 1st it was thought advisable to examine some new schools in outlying suburbs. Therefore the children in the Cambridge schools were examined March 20, 1921. These children were included in subsequent trips of the bus.

In a city like Boston, with various suburbs branching out from the central part, it was necessary to plan very carefully the trips of the auto-bus so that it would cover two schools in the same district the same day. In other words, if fifty children

were taken from a district like South Boston from one school in the morning, we would take fifty in the afternoon from the nearest school to that one.

The difficulties encountered in the use of the bus for transportation of the children to the Forsyth Dental Infirmary were:

1. Difficulties with the Forsyth Dental Infirmary.
2. Difficulties of the Guild at Forsyth.

The Difficulties with Forsyth

(a) It was to be expected that a new problem of this nature would meet with many obstacles, and we were surprised to see how few suggestions the director at Forsyth was compelled to make. Among these one of particular interest was the difficulty experienced in having parents of some of the children make out admission cards with any degree of accuracy. This of course happened most frequently among the recent immigrant population, and was soon rectified by having the sister in charge of the school room send for the parents and explain the object and the purposes of this card; so that after the first few months this condition was entirely eliminated.

(b) The inability of keeping the 9 o'clock appointments at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary was a source of great inconvenience. It is almost impossible to continually deliver children at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary at 9 o'clock. This may be done spasmodically, but parents are unable or in some cases unwilling to have their children arrive at school a half to three quarters of an hour earlier in the morning than the opening time. The reasons offered by the parents have been:

1. That in the cold winter days they considered it an unnecessary hardship to the children to have them at school so early in the morning.

2. That many of the children had mothers who were forced to earn a living, and they helped around the house until the last minute before going to school.

3. In large families all a mother can do is to get from three to six children ready for school at the present hour.

Therefore the Guild has been forced to discontinue the 9 o'clock appointments at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary.

(c) Another difficulty was the failure at times of volunteer dentists to keep their appointments at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary. However, during the first year this happened in comparatively few instances. More often when one man failed to be present his work was done by the other. Dr. Cross has stated that never before in the history of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary has he witnessed such faithful service by any group of volunteer dentists.

(d) Another difficulty was the attempt to increase the work of the bus on Wednesdays, filling days, to four trips. It was our experience that three trips of the bus were all that could be made conveniently. In fact at times we had considerable difficulty in taking care of three trips.

(e) At the beginning many dentists were unfamiliar with the use of Ethyl Chloride as a general anesthetic, but after demonstration by the chief of the extracting department, Dr. William Gobie, this difficulty was eliminated.

2. Difficulties of the Guild at Forsyth.

(a) The Guild endeavored in every way to co-operate with the authorities of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, and were able in most cases to keep the many institutional laws, but were unable to obtain as much work, particularly fillings and prophylaxis cases, as they desired, owing to the limited staff at the institution. Nevertheless, the amount of work done was surprising. Many of the dentists, who came from private practices with no experience what-so-ever in hospital or institutional technique, were overwhelmed at first, but a short time later became proficient workers.

(b) The lack of extracting facilities at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary was another cause of inconvenience. (This was later remedied by utilizing the amphitheatre.)

(c) On Wednesdays, filling days, several times forty-nine children with work completed were forced to wait for one child sometimes a full half hour before returning to the bus, but during the second year this has been eliminated to a great extent.

(d) Ethyl Chloride was administered from the start with great apprehension, and even now many of the men still dislike it, despite the fact the Forsyth has thousands of cases where this anesthetic has been used with excellent results and no fatalities.

In summing up the various difficulties of Forsyth and the Guild members we can honestly state that seldom was there any difficulty which was not overcome by cooperation and a little patience.

In the line of preventive dentistry, aside from Prophylaxis at Forsyth, the Guild held two oral hygiene days during the school year. On these days simultaneously throughout the various districts dentists gave five to ten minute talks on the care of the mouth and teeth in the school rooms of all the forty schools. Tooth brushes were also distributed at cost and in some classes where the children's teeth showed the greatest care the teachers were highly commended by the visiting dentist. The corner drug store, it was reported, did a thriving business. Personal communications by dentists and teachers to the parents of the children urged upon them the value of clean mouths, and demonstrations were given in the proper brushing of the teeth.

The Oral Hygiene slides of the Massachusetts Public Health department were shown at each school at least once during the year. The following tooth brush drill was strictly carried out.

MASSACHUSETTS DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
DIVISION OF HYGIENE

Standard Procedure for Tooth Brush Drill

General Considerations.

In an average group of a hundred school children, there are but five healthy mouths, free from active tooth decay.

Proper attention to mouth toilet will reduce dental caries, (tooth decay) fifty per cent.

Nearly a third of our school children do not use a tooth brush and very few of those who do brush their teeth have any definite idea as to how this important ablution should be performed to accomplish desired results.

Hence the value and need of a *Tooth Brush Drill*.

Preliminary Instruction to Children.

The drill should always be preceded by a short, elementary talk emphasizing the importance of a clean, healthy mouth; the instructor presenting information under the following heads:

1. Explain uses of the mouth and necessity of whole, sound teeth.
2. Describe dental decay (the most common of all diseases) and its results,—crippled chewing machine leading to improper physical and mental development; pain; bad breath; poisoned food; etc.
3. Show how decay of teeth is usually caused by food left on or between them after meals.
4. Set forth the value of the tooth brush and floss silk in removing the cause.
5. Emphasize the importance of using the tooth brush correctly to assure a clean, healthy mouth and thus aim to stimulate interest in the drill.

Demonstration.

Every position and motion of the brush should be demonstrated before beginning the drill, the instructor illustrating with a tooth brush held at points opposite the positions indicated, outside the mouth, where its motions may be closely observed by the class.

Notes It is sometimes considered impracticable for the children to use brushes in the drill, mainly because of the fact that it is obviously impossible to assure their transportation to and from school in a cleanly condition. The flat wooden throat sticks or tongue depressors are often used as substitutes. Where neither brushes nor throat sticks are available, ordinary lead pencils may be used quite satisfactorily, outside the mouth as the instructor uses the brush in demonstrating.

Note: The Tooth Brush is really a "Mouth Brush" and it should be noted that the drill provides for the massaging of the soft tissues as well as the brushing of the teeth.

1. *Attention.* (All in line, elbows close to side with brushes in right hand, left hand at side. If cups are used, hold in left hand, with elbow at side.)

2. *Ready.* Dip.

3. *Outside Surfaces.* A. Upper teeth. Place the tooth brush inside the left cheek on the upper gum and nearly close the teeth together. Sweep the brush downwards with a wrist movement. Same on front and right side. Sweep gently and carefully.

(a) Left side, sweeping downwards

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

(b) Front, sweeping downwards

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

(c) Right side, sweeping downwards

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

B. Lower teeth.

Place the tooth brush inside the left cheek on the lower gum and nearly close the teeth together. Sweep the brush upwards with a wrist movement.

Same on front and right side.

(a) Left side, sweeping upwards

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

(b) Front, sweeping upwards

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

(c) Right side, sweeping upwards

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

4. *Inside Surfaces.*

A. Upper teeth.

Place the tooth brush, bristles pointing upward, against the roof of the mouth, on a line with the nose and sweep downwards over the teeth.

(a) Left side, sweeping downwards, wrist movement

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

(b) Front, sweeping downwards, arm movement, brush well back including roof of mouth

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

(c) Right side, sweeping downwards, wrist movement.

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

B. Lower teeth.

Place the tooth brush, bristles pointing downward, under the tongue on a line with the nose and sweep upwards over the teeth of the left side with a wrist movement. Same on front, and right side.

(a) Left side, sweeping upwards.

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

(b) Front, sweeping upwards, using toe of brush.

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

(c) Right side, sweeping upwards.

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

5. *Chewing Surfaces of Back Teeth.*

A. Upper teeth.

Place the tooth brush, bristles pointing upward, on the chewing surface. In and out movement with a rapid stroke.

(a) Left side

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

(b) Right side

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

B. Lower teeth.

Place the tooth brush, bristles pointing downward on chewing surfaces. In and out movement, with a rapid stroke.

(a) Left side

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

(b) Right side

Place (count 1-8)

Dip

(Note: Children should be instructed in use of floss silk after brushing and in correct rinsing of mouth with tepid water to which salt or a mouth wash may be added. They should also be instructed to carefully clean the tooth brush after each use.)

The method of treating these children by having extraction done first is no doubt contrary to the generally accepted dental

preventive measures as carried out in other cities; yet it must be remembered that we utilized all prophylaxis available. The results obtained, we are sure, are of equal if not of greater advantage to the health of the child. In comparing the reports of Fones in Bridgeport with our statistics it will be noted that prophylaxis in his experiment is greater but the extractions are fewer.

It is our personal opinion that extraction of dirty decayed abscessed teeth in adolescent children is of much greater importance than cleaning by the hygienist, for certainly to allow these foci of infection to remain in children's mouths is an unnecessary procedure. The constant use of the tooth brush by the child himself is of much more importance than the bi-yearly prophylaxis by the hygienist. If four dentists working eight sessions a week on twenty thousand children can clean up the work in the months of all who were willing to receive this service, it is apparent that with an increase of the extracting staff at Forsyth, and improvement of transportation, the needed extractions of all the school children of the City of Boston could be accomplished in two years time and a concerted effort at fillings and prophylaxis could be made without permitting septic teeth, with their attendant dangers, to remain constantly in the mouths of 90 per cent. of the school population.

Many methods of handling the school situation have been tried throughout the country, and each city must act in its own way according to its facilities for doing this work. In Boston the Forsyth Dental Infirmary should be used to its utmost capacity, and any criticism should be directed in a constructive manner. It is ridiculous to underestimate the value of such a centralized clinic. The greatest obstacle to utilizing such a clinic is the problem of the economic and safe transportation of the children to the Infirmary. Our experience with an auto-bus proves conclusively that this is the one method of handling the situation.

The advantages of the auto-bus system are as follows:

Decrease in cost of transportation.

Decrease in cost of nurses' salary and time.

Decrease in cost of time lost by children from school.

Decrease in risk of exposing children to infection and accidents.

Decrease in broken appointments at Forsyth.

Increase in the number of children brought.

Increased comfort in transportation.

If the dental profession would co-operate with Forsyth, the results obtained would be manifold. Without this co-operation, as exemplified here in Boston, Forsyth has done remarkably well. True, as one writer has suggested, we should have local clinics also; but after years of no monetary appropriation by the civil authorities and little or no help from the dental profession to dental public service, why would it not be well to utilize and improve what we already have before theorizing on local clinics?

Report No. 2

In our first report of the Guild of Saint Apollonia a full description of the examination, tabulation, transportation, and treatment of 30,000 Parochial School children in greater Boston was minutely given, showing how the actual work was done the first year.

Since that time dental work has progressed fairly successfully after a very poor start at the opening of the school year 1921. This was due to many reasons of no particular importance, nevertheless, even though the number of children taken to Forsyth was fewer than the first year, the enthusiasm among the dentists, teachers and parents more than equalled this diminution in the the actual number of children treated. The following is the tabulation of work done for the four years:

GUILD OF SAINT APOLLONIA

	March 26				Total
	1920	1921-22	1922-22	1923-24	
Children for extraction	7,596	3,659	1,546	1,395	14,232
Children for fillings	3,897	3,573	5,641	4,078	17,189
Children for prophylaxis	1,596	1,461	3,983	3,877	10,917
Total children treated	13,089	8,693	11,170	9,350	42,338
No. of teeth extracted	30,384	17,636	11,598	4,185	63,803
No. of teeth filled	7,794	7,346	11,282	12,234	38,656
Tooth brush drills	250	2,500	3,874	3,750	10,374
Examination for nose and throat	2,000		4,323	1,000	7,323
No. of children completely finished and given Forsyth buttons	3,500		5,528	2,000	9,028
Tonsils, Adenoids	7,000		1,081	1,000	9,081

The enormous amount of work reported above indicates the magnitude of the problem of school dentistry. But this work proves to us most conclusively that the problem is not too big for the dental profession to handle, as some authorities would lead us to suspect, but that with a large central clinic like Forsyth Dental Infirmary, and dentists willing to work, it can be successfully solved.

We also feel that the method of doing extractions first, thereby giving the child a surgically clean mouth to start with, is productive of more good to the greater number of children, rather than the method advocated of almost complete concentration on prophylaxis.

At the beginning of the third year of work our examinations revealed the fact that with the exception of the first grade (entering class), there were but few children among the 30,000 who would accept this service who needed extraction. Therefore the Parochial schools of greater Boston were practically 100 per cent. extraction free. The work for the 4th year at Forsyth with the exception of the first grade is to consist exclusively of fillings, and prophylaxis, which work as in the past is to be done entirely by the Forsyth staff.

The relation of dental work to the school attendance has been referred to by some investigators, but the following letter and statistics will, we hope, give increased interest to the value of this work.

*Average Enrollment, Average Attendance, Per Cent. of Attendance
Parochial Schools—Boston, Cambridge, Somerville.*

1918-1919				
	No.	Av. En-	Daily	Per of
	Parishes	rollment	Av. Attend.	Attend.
Boston	34	23,806.5	21,849.3	91.7
Cambridge	7	5,357.8	4,978.57	92.9
Somerville	2	2,452.58	2,265.99	92.3

GUILD OF SAINT APOLLONIA

1919-1920				
	No.	Av. En-	Daily	Per of
	Parishes	rollment	Av. Attend.	Attend.
Boston	35	24,552.6	22,899.8	93.2
Cambridge	7	5,662.8	5,289.2	91.6
Somerville	2	2,567.51	2,408.97	93.8

1920-1921				
	No.	Av. En-	Daily	Per of
	Parishes	rollment	Av. Attend.	Attend.
Boston	35	25,684.1	24,285.2	94.5
Cambridge	7	6,017.6	5,722.6	95.
Somerville	2	2,728.3	2,586.9	94.8

1921-1922				
	No.	Av. En-	Daily	Per of
	Parishes	rollment	Av. Attend.	Attend.
Boston	36	26,229.7	24,746.4	94.3
Cambridge	8	6,285.6	5,986.	95.2
Somerville	2	2,809.	2,607.5	95.

A study of the above statistics will show that after intensive dentistry was begun, the increased daily per cent. of attendance was 2.8 in Boston, 3.6 in Cambridge and 2.7 in Somerville. In other words there was an increased daily attendance in Boston of over 600 children, in Cambridge over 180, and in Somerville over 60.

These figures in themselves show conclusively the improved physical condition of the pupils in these districts following dental work. Aside from the physical improvement these figures also present an economic problem of great interest. Some years ago one of us published in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal an article entitled "School Dentistry" in which it was estimated that the cost to educate a child in the public schools of Boston was approximately three cents per hour. (Since that time in all probability it is much higher.) Using three cents per hour as a

basis it can readily be seen that with an increase of over 850 in daily attendance in all districts there is a daily saving of approximately \$128.00 which otherwise would have been wasted. With an average of over 200 school days there is a saving of well over \$25,000.00 per year.

Report No. 3

Among the many requests for further information in regard to the Parochial School work which is being carried on here in Boston by the Forsyth Dental Infirmary in conjunction with the Guild of Saint Apollonia was one which asked for information as to the effect of this work on the number of repeaters in the whole school system.

In answer to a letter of ours, Rev. Fr. Augustine F. Hickey, the Diocesan Supervisor of Parochial Schools has sent the following information.

Jan. 27, 1925

Dr. Thomas J. Giblin,
37 Mayfield Street,
Dorchester, Mass.
My dear Dr. Giblin:

I am happy to comply with your recent request and to send you the following report on the number of pupils repeating work in Parochial Schools in the City of Boston, grades one to eight.

Parochial Schools—City of Boston

Date	No. Pupils Belonging Grades 1-8	Number Repeaters Grades 1-8	P. C. Repeaters
October 1, 1918	23,183	2,341	10.0
October 1, 1919	24,115	2,635	10.09
October 1, 1920	24,846	2,289	9.2
October 1, 1921	25,252	2,357	9.3
October 1, 1922	25,204	2,315	9.1

GUILD OF SAINT APOLLONIA

I am glad to send this information and I hope that it will prove of some encouragement to you and to the members of your Guild in the excellent work you are doing for the children in attendance at Parochial Schools.

I am glad to help in every way possible.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Augustine F. Hickey,

Diocesan Supervisor of Schools.

The above figures show a diminution of almost 10 per cent. in the number of repeaters from 1918 to 1922.

The officers of the Guild of Saint Apollonia will be pleased at any time to give information about this organization and explain the scope of its activities.

Address all communications to Dr. Thomas J. Giblin, 37 Mayfield St., Dorchester, Mass.

CHAPTER III

"FORSYTH"

The Forsyth Dental Infirmary, the first of its kind, dedicated to the children of the world by John Hamilton and Thomas Alexander Forsyth in memory of their brothers, James



THOMAS A. FORSYTH
Founder of the Forsyth
Dental Infirmary

Bennett and George Henry Forsyth, was incorporated in 1910 by a special act of the Massachusetts Legislature. The objects of the institution have been summarized as follows: (a) to educate parents, teachers, nurses, and children in the hygienic value of healthy mouths and sound teeth and to furnish instruction as to the best methods of securing the same; (b) to prevent dental caries by oral prophylaxis and by the care and preservation of the temporary teeth; (c) to investigate the causes and to study the prevention of oral diseases; (e) to establish and promulgate a higher standard of dental asepsis; (f) to furnish for

the dental profession an opportunity for charitable work and for the educative experience of a large clinic.

The enormous amount of work done on the Parochial School children by members of the Guild of Saint Apollonia could never have been accomplished without the generous use of this institution, its equipment and Staff.

The following letter is self explanatory:

February 7, 1924.

Dr. Frederick A. Keyes,
416 Marlborough St.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Keyes:

In regard to the Guild of Saint Apollonia, I am very glad to state that the Guild is carrying on a very unique and remarkable service for the children of the Parochial Schools in cooperation and in conjunction with the clinical opportunities of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for children.

It is a very unusual thing for any organization to maintain for such a long time a voluntary dental service; in fact this is the only instance of which I have known, and this has now continued for over four years.

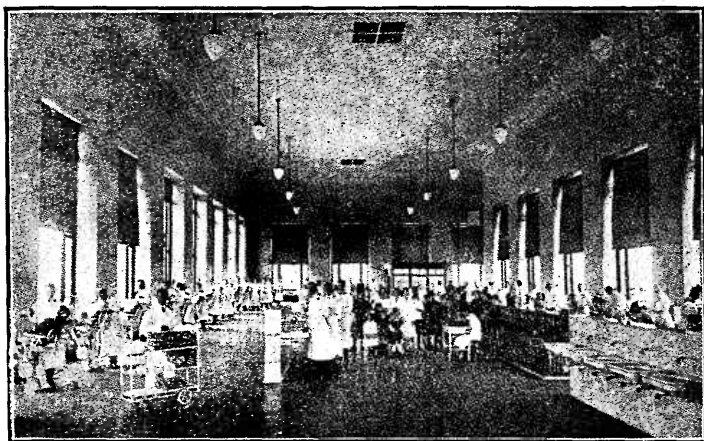
The additional members of the Forsyth Staff provided by the Guild have made it possible to treat much larger numbers of Parochial School children than would have been possible otherwise.

The cooperation from the Guild has been excellent, the entire plan a great success, and the benefits to the children of inestimable value.

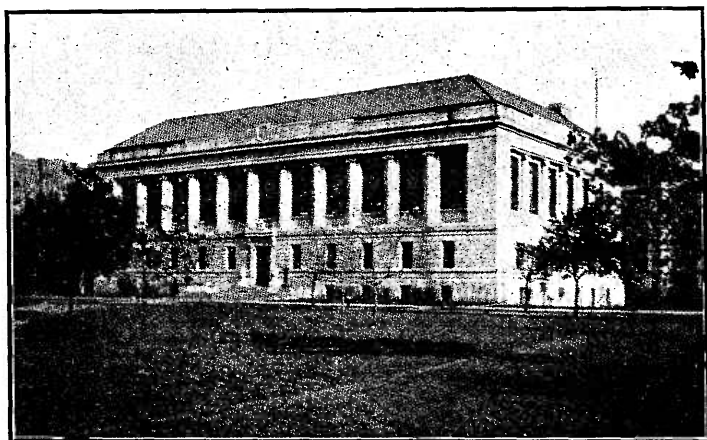
Very truly yours,

(Signed) Harold DeW. Cross.

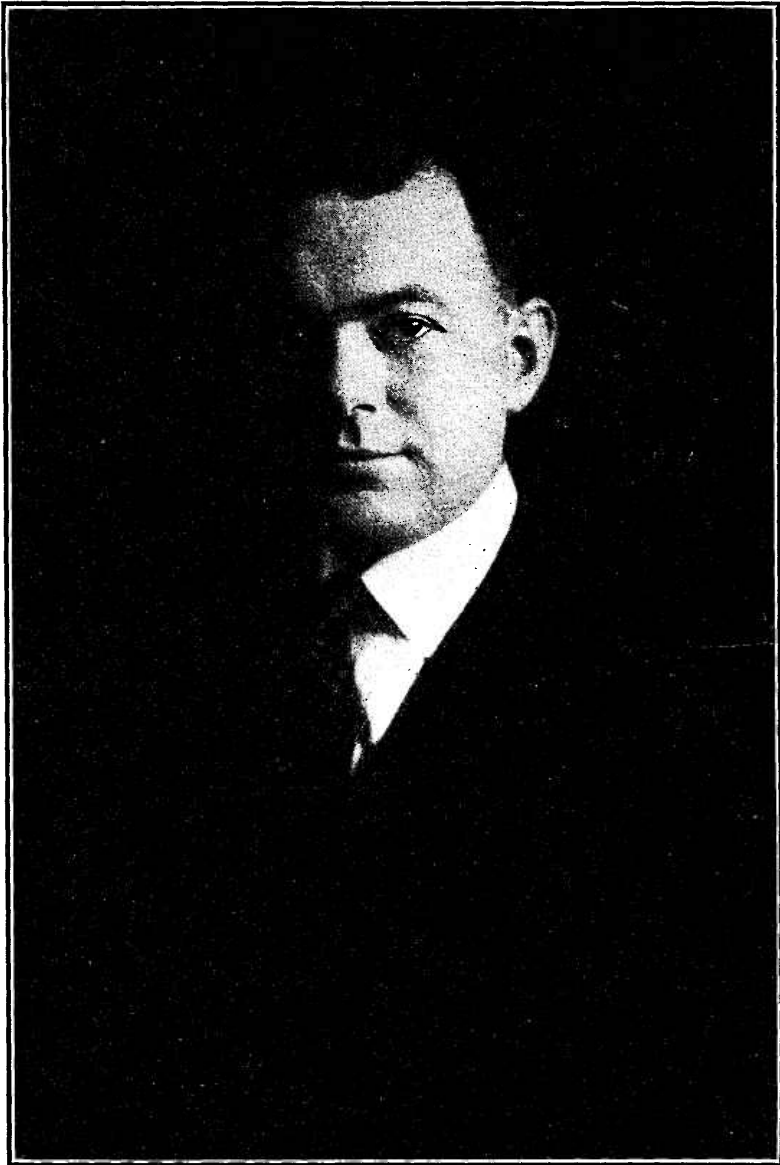
Director.



Main Operating Room Forsyth Dental Infirmary



The Forsyth Dental Infirmary



Dr. Thomas J. Giblin, *President*

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

By William M. Flynn, D.M.D.

Before presenting a brief sketch of the social and professional activities of the Guild of Saint Apollonia, Incorporated March 20, 1920, I feel it incumbent on me to mention briefly the activities of the original Guild of Saint Apollonia, which was founded in 1911 with a social idea intermingled with some professional atmosphere. The original Guild of Saint Apollonia met in January, 1911, and consisted of the following members: Dr. Joseph Nee* Dr. Wm. Hurley* Dr. James T. McGrath, Dr. Harold C. Hoyer, Dr. Frederick A. Grant, Dr. James J. Gibbons, Dr. James McGlynn, and Dr. Frederick A. Keyes, who held quarterly meetings where several dental papers of interest were presented and afterwards published in current medical and dental literature.

After a period of three or four years this organization became practically extinct. The present Guild of Saint Apollonia, organized with high ideals of charitable and professional achievement has consistently kept alive the true ideals of the Catholic gentleman.

The first meeting was held in St. Cecilia's Hall on March 20, 1920, to organize, and a constitution and by-laws were accepted.

The following is the program of the Guild for three years:

Program of the Year 1920-1921

April 28, 1920—Guild of Saint Apollonia organized.

May 12, 1920—Meeting at St. Cecilia's Hall. Speaker, Thomas J. Barrett, D.D.S., Chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Dentistry; "The Catholic Dentist."

May 24, 1920—Meeting at St. Cecilia's Hall. Speaker, Albert L. Midgely D.M.D., Chairman of the Rhode Island State Board of Dentistry; "Efficiency in Dental Practice."

* Deceased.

- August 26, 1920—Meeting at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary. Presentation of Bus to His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell.
- October 4, 1920—Meeting at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary. Speaker, Wm. A. Gobie, D.M.D.; "Procedure in Extraction Cases."
- December 13, 1920—Meeting at St. Cecilia's Hall. Speaker Frederick W. O'Brien, M. D., "The X-Ray."
- January 19, 1921—Meeting at Boston City Club. Speaker, Wm. H. Devine, M.D.; "Oral Hygiene in the Boston Public Schools."
- February 6, 1921—Annual Communion Sunday. Speakers at Breakfast, Hon Francis E. Slattery; "Smith-Towner Bill," Timothy J. Murphy, M.D., "The Catholic Physician."
- March 9, 1921—Demonstration at St. Cecilia's Hall. John P. Herlihy, D.M.D., "Silver Nitrate Uses."
- April 6, 1921—Meeting at Boston City Club. Speaker, Andrew F. Downing, M.D., "Social Myopia."
- April 20-23, 1921—Guild Retreat at Passionist Monastery, Brighton.
- June 27, 1921—Guild Outing at Hotel Moorland, Gloucester.
- Sept. 27, 1920—Examination of the mouths of all the children of the Parochial Schools of Boston by members of the Guild.
- Feb. 24, 1921—Re-examination of the mouths of all the children of the Parochial Schools of Boston by members of the Guild. Inspection of the tooth brushes used by these children.
- March 20, 1921—Examination of the mouths of all the children of the Parochial Schools of Cambridge.

Program for the Year 1921-1922

- October 4, 1921—Examination of the mouths of all the Parochial School children of Boston.
- October 10, 1921—Meeting at the Boston City Club. Speaker, Arthur Howard, M.D.; "Diseases of Children."

- November 7, 1921—Meeting at the Boston City Club. Speaker, Percy Howe, D.D.S.: "Diet and Its Relation to the Teeth."
- December 12, 1921—Meeting at the Boston City Club. Speaker, Major V. H. Kazanjian, M.D., D.M.D.; "Fractured Jaws."
- January 23, 1922—Meeting at the Boston City Club. Speaker, Thomas F. Broderick, M.D.; "Focal Infection." Edward J. O'Brien, M.D.
- March 9, 1922—Meeting at the Boston City Club. Speaker, George F. Keenan, M.D.; "Fundamentals of Surgery." Wm. F. Dolan, M.D., James Lynch, M.D.
- April 10, 1922—Meeting at the Boston City Club. Speaker, Frank A. Hunt, M.D.; "Tuberculosis."
- April 30, 1922—Annual Communion Sunday. Speakers at Breakfast, Col. Wm. J. Keville, U. S. Marshal, Charles E. Fay, President Common Cause Forum; "The Catholic Layman."
- May 22, 1922—Meeting at the Boston City Club. Speaker Edward C. Kirk, D.D.S., Sc.D., L.L.D., Editor of the Dental Cosmos; "The Public Service Relations of Dentistry." Other speakers, Dean Eugene H. Smith, Harvard; Dean William Rice, Tufts; Harold DeW. Cross, D.M.D., Forsyth.
- June 28, 1922—Annual outing at Hotel Moorland, Gloucester.

Program for the Year 1922-1923

- September 29, 1922—Examination of the mouths of all the Parochial School children of Boston.
- October 16, 1922—Meeting at the Boston City Club. Speaker, Timothy W. Leary, M.D., Prof. of Pathology, Tufts Medical School; "Dental Pathology."
- November 20, 1922—Meeting at the Boston City Club. Speaker, Henry V. Cunningham; "Malpractice Suits Against the Dentist." Leroy S. Miner, M.D., D.M.D., "Cancer."
- December 12, 1922—Meeting at the Boston City Club. Speaker, James J. Walsh, M.D., Ph.D., of New York; "Louis Pasteur." This meeting is held to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Louis Pasteur.

February 18, 1923—Annual Communion Sunday. Speakers at Breakfast, His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, Rev. Augustine F. Hickey, Supervisor of Parochial Schools; Andrew F. Casey, Collector of Internal Revenue.

March 26, 1923—Meeting at the Boston City Club. Speakers, W. R. Mac Ausland, M.D., Arthopedic Surgeon, Carney Hospital; Wm. E. Preble, M.D., Physician in Chief, Boston Dispensary; Augustine W. McGarry, M.D.; Benjamin A. Godvin, M.D., "The Obligation of the Community to the Growing Child."

March 26, 1923—Election of officers for the Guild.

April 20, 1923—Meeting at the Boston City Club. Speakers, James J. Hepburn, M.D.; "Cancers and Tumors of the Mouth" Edward B. Sheehan, M. D., and Edward M. Hodgkins, M. D.

June 4, 1923—Meeting at the Boston City Club. Speaker, Lt.-Com. George H. Reid, U. S. N.; "Navy Dental Corps." Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston.

June 27, 1923—Annual outing of the Guild at Gloucester.

Program for the year 1923-1924

Oct. 5, 1923—Examination of all parochial school children of Boston.

Oct. 15, 1923—Meeting of Boston City Club. Speaker, Theodore Blum, D.M.D., New York; "Osteomyelitis of mandible and Maxilla."

Dec. 3, 1923—Meeting at Boston City Club. Speaker, Frederick L. Good, M. D.; "The Dentist's Responsibility to the Expectant Mother." Daniel J. Hurley M.D., Charles J. Kickham, M.D.

Jan. 21, 1924—Meeting at the Boston City Club. Speaker, Daniel S. Hickey; "Science of Selling." Edward H. Sullivan, D.M.D.

The following paper chosen from the above illustrates the character of those presented by the other speakers.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE RELATIONS OF DENTISTRY*

By EDWARD C. KIRK, D.D.S., Sc.D., LL.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
(Read before The Guild of St. Apollonia, Boston, Mass, May 22, 1922)

It is now eighty-three years since the founders of organized dentistry preempted their claim for the recognition of dentistry as a professional calling. To Horace H. Hayden and Chapin A. Harris were vouchsafed a vision. Not only were they pioneers true to type, but seers as well. They saw the dentistry of their day as a mechanical handicraft, the training in its "art and mystery" hedged about by the limitations of the apprenticeship system, (a relic of the ancient trade guild laws,) imbued with the spirit of selfish competition and devoid of every attribute educationally and ethically characteristic of a liberal profession.

The founding of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, of the American Society of Dental Surgeons and of the American Journal of Dental Science by these pioneers are historic events that in a material sense collectively signalized the professional birth of dentistry and launched it upon a career fraught with limitless possibilities. The events of history, however, are not the essence of history; they are merely the material expressions of the animating motives or emotions of individuals and peoples. It is the motive behind the event that challenges the interest of the student of history, for by the light which the study of these impulses throws upon the causes of past events one is able to grasp their meaning and to appreciate something of the course of human development toward the future.

The animating motive of Hayden and Harris was the outgrowth of their conception that dentistry in its essence is a profession and the great work of their lives was the effort to practically demonstrate the validity of that conception. What did

* Journal, A. D. A., Aug. 1922.

they mean by the term "profession" as applied to dentistry; what do we mean as we continually use it to designate our calling?

It is desirable and indeed important that we should have some rather definite notions as to what we mean when we apply that nebulous word "profession" to dentistry. I find these definitions in two standard dictionaries: "An occupation that properly involves a liberal education or its equivalent and mental rather than manual labor." "Any calling or occupation involving special mental and other attainments or special discipline," or "a profession is expressly that kind of business which deals primarily with men as men and is thus distinguished from a trade which provides for the external wants or occasions of men."

Taking these definitions collectively they present a fairly comprehensive statement of those factors that are fundamental to a correct conception of a professional standard.

In earlier days, when learning was the exclusive prerogative of the well-to-do, there were but three professions recognized as learned; law, medicine, and divinity. The monopoly of learning unfortunately bred social class distinctions that are disappearing before the accumulation of knowledge and universal freedom of education in modern times which has also wrought a corresponding liberalizing of thought, an increase in the number of professions justly entitled to the designation learned and, what is still more striking, a wholesome democratizing of the social fabric by the obliteration of artificial class distinctions.

The professional status of dentistry as we view it today is far different from what it was when Hayden and Harris launched their professional ideal. The ancient monopoly of the three learned professions was then dominant and the attempt to foist upon this autocratic triumvirate a fourth aspirant for professional honors was resented as an impertinence. The dental professional infant was sent forth into a hostile world after an unsuccessful attempt upon the part of its sponsors to secure its adoption by its maternal ancestor, the mother of all the medical specialties.

The infancy and adolescence of dentistry as a profession were handicapped by its mechanical heritage. Notwithstanding the fact that the foundations of its educational structure had been securely laid in those branches of learning fundamental to the whole science and art of healing, the large part played by mechanics in the art of dentistry continued to be its most evident and outstanding characteristic. The training necessary to acquire proficiency in the manipulative procedures of dentistry became the most impressive feature of the dental curriculum, and dentistry, especially in America, achieved distinction from its facility and ingenuity, its resourcefulness in devising and skill in executing the delicate mechanical procedures characteristic of its service. So dominant was the ideal of mechanical excellence in the dental educational field that the therapeutic phase of dental service played a distinctly subordinate role throughout what may be characterized as the formative period of dental professional life, and this mechanical trend of dental education and dental service as well unquestionably operated as an obstacle to the attainment of that professional status which the fathers of dentistry foresaw as its destiny and the recognition of the right which was constantly demanded by its devotees.

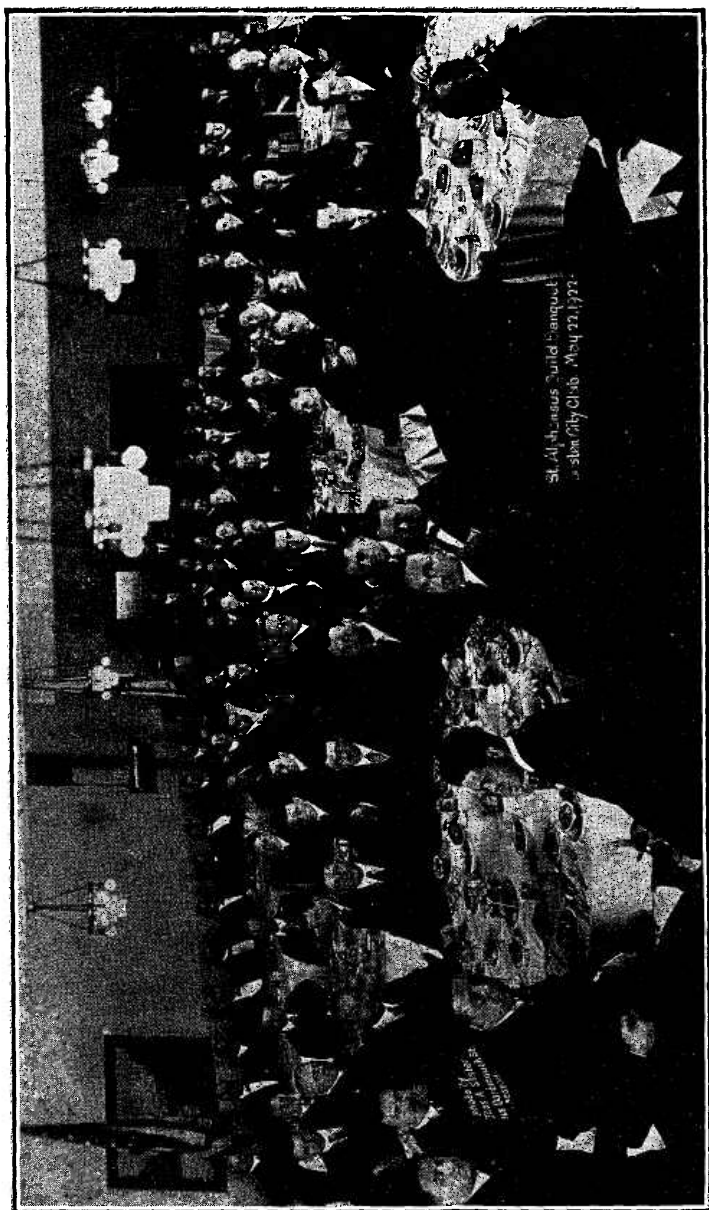
One of the definitions of a profession, already quoted, distinguishes a profession from a trade as a business that deals primarily with men as men, while a trade provides for the external want or occasions of men. The dominance of the mechanical ideal as such introduced and for a time maintained a factor of trade in dental service that obscured its professional status. In its restorative operations a price determined by the cost of material and time expended was charged for the products of dental handicraft, and not for the service rendered on the basis of the educated specialized intelligence of the professional consultant.

In the meantime a countercurrent of scientific activity operating as a vitalizing influence on the professional side was gradually making its importance felt. The researches of Miller upon

the causation of dental caries and the pathogenic flora of the mouth directed the attention of the whole profession to the importance of the pathological aspect of dental activity and focused both dental and medical interest upon the vital as distinguished from the mechanical factor in the dental problem. It soon became manifest that the integrity of a restorative dental operation was quite as much dependent upon the vital reactions of its living support as it was upon the technical perfection of the mechanism itself.

The rapid growth of the science of bacterio-pathology and the application of its research methods to the study of the oral cavity revealed the astounding fact that the human mouth is the portal of entry, the incubator and habitat of bacterial forms of life, many of which are the originators of both local and general disease—a conception that has not only revolutionized dental technic in all of its phases, but that has done more than any one thing to readjust the mechanical ideal in dentistry and establish its professional status as a department of the science and art of healing.

The direct outgrowth of the work of Miller and his followers upon the human mouth as a focus of infection is the widespread interest in the so-called oral hygiene movement, which is now practically universal. So intense is this interest that the demand for means to combat the menace to health which the unhygienic mouth cavity involves is being made with increasing insistence and is becoming of such public importance that municipalities, states, and nations are now concerned with the solution of the problem. Not only is oral hygiene being demanded as a prophylactic measure, but all dental restorative technic is being brought under critical review, not from the constructive mechanical point of view, but with respect to its hygienic integrity. As in all transitional phases of reform it seems to be inevitable that extremists with limited vision should arise and clamor for drastic means to accomplish their desired ends, so at the present, as for

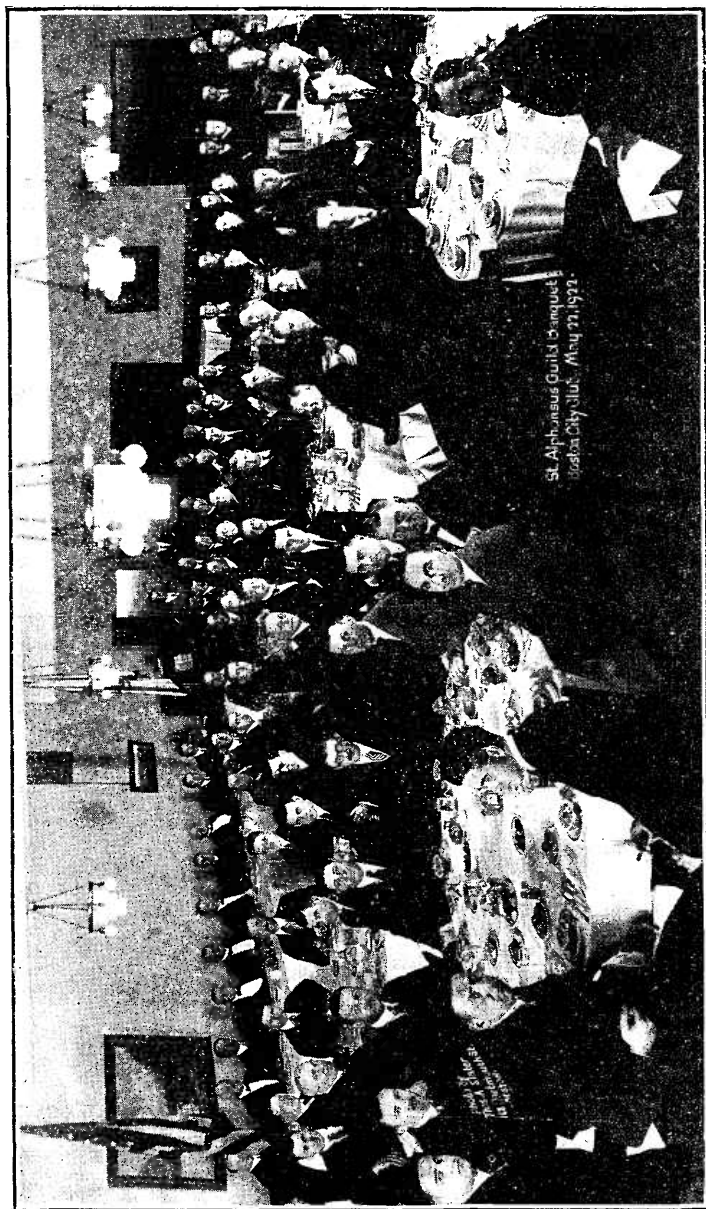


St. Apollonia Guild Banquet, Boston City Club, May 27, 1922.

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some time past, there have not been lacking extremists both in medicine and dentistry whose astigmatic vision can see no other solution for a dental disease than the extracting forceps.

A noted physician once said that the amputation of a limb is the practical confession of surgical failure. It is probably equally true that the routine extraction of pulpless teeth is the practical confession of dental ignorance, and as study and experience bring knowledge and wisdom we shall no doubt arrive at a more just and conservative attitude of mind than these extremists manifest regarding the salvation of human teeth.

The present "spurlos versenkt" policy characteristic of the 100 per cent. vitalists may be regarded as only one of the waste products of the evolutionary development of dentistry toward an educated professionalism.

I have dwelt at some length upon the historical phase of the subject in order to emphasize by a study of the growth motives of dentistry the fact that we have developed as a profession just in proportion to the extent that we have broadened our educational outlook and attainment by cultivating those fields of research that relate to human life in the physical sense and by regarding our mechanical ideals as means for the preservation and prolongation of comfortable human existence rather than as ends in themselves.

Dentistry since its organization has clamored insistently for recognition as a profession. Today it may be said without fear of successful contradiction to have achieved that recognition, by which I mean that the realization of the direct relation which its field of special activity bears to bodily health is a generally accepted fact, so that in the nature of its work and the educational equipment of its representatives, dentistry is fairly justified in its claim to professional status.

With the enlarged recognition has developed a corresponding opportunity and an equivalent responsibility. The oral hygiene propaganda promoted in the beginning by dentists has now ex-

panded beyond the dental profession and is being carried on by medical teachers, by hygienists, by lay educational teachers, through the public press, in private institutions, in manufacturing industries, in insurance companies, by city, state and national governments, so that the public at large is being imbued with the gospel of the hygienic mouth as a protection against bodily ill health. All this educational activity has borne its fruit in a demand for dental service that is sweeping over the world like a tidal wave, and we are confronted with the problem of how the demand shall be met.

It is not my purpose to discuss in a detailed way plans of organizations for dealing practically with the problem. What appeals to me as of more fundamental importance is what must be our professional attitude towards the problem, how shall we regard our responsibility toward it and in what spirit shall we attempt its solution.

Let us frankly recognize first of all that the demand for public dental service is a demand of our own creation. From the beginning we have preached the importance of dental care as a means for the preservation of health. It is true that in the earlier stages of our knowledge of the subject a major emphasis was placed upon the necessity for the complete restoration of defects or losses in the dental apparatus in order that the function of food mastication, insalivation and mouth digestion might be restored to the normal physiological standard. This was the main argument put forth in defense of conservative and restorative dental technic during the period of domination by the mechanical ideal. The new epoch of oral hygiene, introduced by the bacteriologic researches of Miller on the mouth as a focus of infection and vividly emphasized by the later clinical findings of Sir William Hunter as to the systemic relations of oral infection, furnished the conclusive and convincing basis of argument that has ultimately created the wide-spread demand for dental service that now confronts us as a profession.

I know of no more comprehensive portrayal of the character and extent of the demand for public service from the lay point of view than that embodied in an article by Michael M. Davis, Jr., of New York, published in the May issue *Dental Cosmos*. The paper is a constructive effort to make dentistry available to the whole public. I commend it to your attention for its practical suggestiveness.

At the root of any plan for the extension of dental service to the general public in any comprehensive sense is the fact that the present total number of dental practitioners is wholly inadequate for the task. There are about 60,000 dentists in practice in the United States at the present time. The total population is approximately 110,000,000 or roughly about two thousand people per dentist. It is estimated that a dentist cannot within his average working hours per day give adequate care to more than five hundred patients per year. Moreover, the great bulk of his work is conservative and reparative, leaving insufficient time, often no time, for preventive, prophylactic treatments.

It is this later aspect of dentistry that is looming large as to its importance in the public service field. The greatest public benefit within the power of dentistry to confer is the utilization of its intelligence and specialized skill in the conservation of health by the prevention of dental disease. To partially meet this need the calling of the dental hygienist as an adjuvant to the dental profession has been created. This is a forward step in the right direction, but even if indefinitely multiplied it does not wholly meet the requirements of the situation.

A greater number of qualified dental practitioners and an enlarged spirit of service are needed to successfully cope with the situation.

A review of present dental educational conditions clearly indicates that the annual increment of dental graduates signally fails to increase the total number of practitioners in anything like the required ratio to the growing public demand. Unless

some fundamental readjustment of our educational scheme is brought about or other means are instituted to increase the annual output of dental practitioners, we must in the course of time drift into a situation analogous to that which has wrought a complete upheaval of dental educational processes in England by invoking the direct interference of the state, which, acting clearly within its rights, has demanded and provided the means by which an adequate supply of dental practitioners shall be had to meet the health requirements of its people.

I have suggested a possible modification in our educational system as a means to the end under consideration. I approach this phase of the subject with a degree of hesitation from the fear that my position in the matter may be misinterpreted to mean a plea for the lowering of dental educational standards, which I wish to definitely and expressly disclaim.

What I wish to suggest is a revision and reclassification of the dental curriculum whereby those of its phases that may be designated as ultra scientific shall be relegated to the category of post graduate studies, and the curriculum leading to the qualification for practice be confined to those subjects essential to the making of a practitioner safe to intrust with that phase of public health, which it is his providence to practically care for and safeguard. I would have him so grounded in general principles and equipped with such an intelligent appreciation of the applications of principles to practice as when combined with a trained manipulative ability he would be competent to practice his profession. I would, for example, have him able to correctly read a roentgenogram, to understand the purport of a clinical laboratory report and to understand the physiological significance of the endocrine activities or the nutritional value of the vitamins, but I would omit from his elementary dental education an intimate knowledge of the physics of radiant energy by virtue of which the X-Ray is possible, and likewise I should omit analogous training in the biochemistry of endocrine hormones and similar fields of specialized knowledge suitable to the

education of the expert specialist, but in large degree superfluous for the undergraduate who at least at the outset of his career will functionate mainly as a general practitioner.

Such a reclassification as I have here indicated is not a lowering of standards, but rather an attempt at the practical adaptation of means to ends which, insofar as it may accomplish that object, is to my mind a raising rather than a lowering of the dental educational standard.

In view of the possibility of such a reclassification of the dental curriculum it is easy to foresee that it might lead ultimately to a dual qualification in dentistry, as is already the case in the English and continental medical profession, viz: the licentiate and the doctorate, or as in the Arts and Sciences, where we have the Bachelor's and Master's qualifications respectively.

I have mentioned a larger spirit of service as one of the fundamental needs in the solution of the problem before us. In that connection let me refer to the matter of state board of control of dental licensure. An experience of many years of intimate relationship with dental state board activities has led me to the conclusion that in a large number of instances the policy of the state dental examiner is exclusive rather than inclusive, by which I mean that under the guise of an effort to safeguard the commonwealth from the activities of incompetent practitioners the examiner is too often either consciously or unconsciously safeguarding himself and his colleagues from professional competition. gather this from the many instances that have come to my notice where candidates have failed to pass because of trifling technicalities, and often because of lack of knowledge of some minor individual fad of the examiner that has formed the basis of a question. This factor has in my opinion operated in no small degree as a barrier to the service that the public urgently demands. A more liberal interpretation of the spirit of dental legislation would have a wholesome effect in furthering the purpose of the state to secure the dental service which it needs.

And finally, even though I may lay myself open to a charge of idealism, let me say that we need for ourselves a broadening of the spirit of true professionalism in order to fairly solve our problem of public dental service.

We have loudly proclaimed the importance of our work, we have advertised our claims to recognition by reason of the vital relations which dentistry holds to the scheme of public health conservation, all of which is true and the public has accepted it as true. At the same time the fees that we have demanded have not grown less but greater as the demand for dental service has increased. On the whole, as individuals we have been too busy with well paid work to give much, if any, individual attention to the requirements of the great mass of humanity whose dental need is as great, but whose resources are much less than the favored clientele that we serve.

The spirit of public service as a dental professional attribute is growing, as witnessed by the self-sacrificing labors of many whose devoted service has been a benefaction to our profession, to humanity and to themselves, but more is needed. Lord Bacon's aphorism that every man is a debtor to his profession is true even if trite, but a true spirit of professionalism recognizes a still larger obligation in its debt to humanity, and each must pay that debt in his own coin which is the medium of his individual specialized service. It is the spirit in which he renders that service that determines the measure of his reward. Much of it is done for personal aggrandizement and the hope of the material compensation resulting from an enlarged patronage, or it may be undertaken as a duty to be performed in the spirit of one who contributes to a charity in the hope of balancing his account in the heavenly ledger, or he may give his public service in the assurance of that greatest of all rewards, the joy that comes from the discovery that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

I have in a desultory way endeavored to portray the general features of a problem that in the course of our development now

confronts us. It is a situation largely of our own creation and, as I view it, all the circumstances point to the conclusion that the responsibility for its correct solution rests upon us of the dental profession. It is my belief that when dentistry as a whole shall awaken to a consciousness of its birthright and is imbued with a realizing sense of its great opportunity, then in spirit of true professional service its ministrations will be for the healing of the nations.

To indicate the interest shown by the press of Boston in the work of the Guild, the following newspaper clippings may be of interest to the reader:

**VITAL STEP BY CATHOLIC
DENTISTS' ORGANIZATION**

**Members of St. Apollonia Guild to Care for Teeth of
Parochial School Children**

(Boston Sunday Post, Aug. 8, 1920)

An epoch making step in dentistry for children has been made by the Catholic dentists of Boston, leagued under the Guild of St. Apollonia. The guild, which is an organization of all the prominent Catholic dentists of Greater Boston to the number of 150, for charitable purposes and for the sake of professional advantages consequent upon such an organization, has in the few months of its existence advanced rapidly on measures that will undoubtedly make their fame the nation over.

Primary among these measures is a plan by which the teeth of all the 30,000 or more parochial school children in the diocese of Boston shall be carefully attended to for the coming school year and the future. The task, which includes the examination and tabulating of the condition of all these 30,000 children in one day, is huge in its scope. While for some years similar work has been carried out in the public schools of the country, it has been

conducted on a general plan. The guild intends through the perfection of its organization to complete the examination and continue the treatments of the children in a rapid and thorough manner.

The main difficulty in such an accomplishment heretofore has been in the slowness of transporting those children who needed clinical treatment to the clinic in question. It has been customary for small groups under a nurse to make the journey to the appointed clinic on the street cars, thus necessitating the confusion and delay of such a process. On stormy days the children were forced to tramp the wet streets, and on reaching the clinic to await their turn with drenched clothing and rain or snow-soaked shoes. The risk oftentimes did not hold a reward commensurate with the danger. The guild through an innovation has planned to circumvent this difficulty. A huge motor-van, the gift of an anonymous friend of the guild and the children, has been fitted so that it will be possible at one trip to transport between 40 and 50 of the children to a clinic for treatment. Thus, the dangers of the street car and walking system will be entirely avoided. Time will be saved. And the complete plan will result in a great benefit for the children.

This van is an original idea of the guild. The employment of such a method of transportation is an innovation in the history of dental service. It is expected that similar centres will adopt the plan throughout the nation.

"By a rare act of kindness," declared a prominent member of the guild, "the children of the parochial schools of Greater Boston have been given an advantage which has never been offered to any children in the country before. The van will make the work of teachers and dentists much easier, and will enable a higher degree of results. The donor has a deep interest in the care of children's teeth, and has made his gift that these children will be able at the least amount of danger and difficulty to take ad-

vantage of the excellent clinical advantages offered by the dental schools and infirmaries of Boston."

The authorities of the Forsyth Dental School of Boston have arranged to provide a large number of sittings for parochial school children during the coming year. In harmony with the work a number of prominent members of the guild have agreed to give a large amount of their time to the dental service at Forsyth. The guild will pay for the upkeep of the van.

In conjunction with the examination and treatment of the teeth of the children, the guild is arranging to conduct a lecture course on the care of the teeth and the necessity for such care. These lectures, some of which will be illustrated by stereopticon slides, will be given at regular intervals before the assembled pupils and teachers of the various schools.

The guild, although but recently organized, is already far on its plans that will make notable its future. The association, formed on the old medieval principle that wrought such miraculous works of organization over a half thousand years ago, is composed of prominent successful dentists of Greater Boston. It originated that the members might have the professional benefits that only an organization can give, the benefits of meeting and knowing one another, the benefits of cooperative effort, the benefits of gatherings where leaders in the profession over the world might address them on new and important topics in the rapid advancement of this, until recently neglected, science. Admission is obtainable only after a careful consideration of the professional merits and character of the applicant. Thus the association is able to judge the standards of fellow members of the profession.

After its inception, its purpose has been an almost entirely charitable one. Members have been readily willing to sacrifice much of their time in caring for those children who otherwise might have been neglected. The example set has been a noble, though difficult one for similar organizations to follow.

The present officers of the guild are: Dr. H. C. Hoye of Watertown, president; Dr. J. A. Manning of Boston, vice-president, and Dr. T. J. Giblin of Boston, secretary-treasurer. The members of the board of counselors are: Dr. W. M. Flynn, Dr. F. A. Keyes, Dr. F. J. Costello, Dr. E. V. Bulger, Dr. P. D. Moriarty and Dr. W. M. Burke.

ST. APOLLONIA GUILD ACHIEVES NOTABLE WORK BEGINS ACTIVITIES BY EXAMINING 18,000 CHILDREN

Society of Catholic Dentists Organized Under the Direction of His Eminence, the Cardinal, to Care for the Parochial School Children of the Archdiocese, Makes Record Unequalled in the Country.

(Boston Pilot, Sept. 25, 1920)

Seventy-two members of the Dentists' Guild of St. Apollonia examined approximately eighteen thousand Parochial school children on Monday. This was accomplished by appointing captains in various districts of Boston, whose duty it was to choose members of the Guild from their district to examine prospective schools. Before the arrival of the dentist at the school each Sister Superior and Pastor was informed of this examination and cooperated to the fullest degree. This was the largest examination ever held in the country of school children at one time.

The reason for having this examination was due to the fact that the automobile bus which was presented to His Eminence, the Cardinal, at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary will start its active work Monday, September 27, in conveying children from the parochial school to the Forsyth Dental College. The trustees and directors of the Forsyth have cooperated to the fullest extent with this work and have given a generous reservation for 550 children per week.

Care for Children

Carrying children in the street cars not only was a dangerous procedure, but brought about accidents and disease from riding in crowded cars with adults, and also exposed the children to climatic conditions. Inasmuch as the children had a full city block to walk after getting off the car, and oftentimes when ready for work the children were wearing wet soaked clothes, the good accomplished by having dental treatment was offset by the conditions which might arise from their condition at the time of treatment.

This bus cost six thousand dollars, and is the gift of a patient of one of the members of the Guild. It is a White truck with a body that was made to order with a seating capacity of fifty children. The Guild employs a chauffeur, and has hired a matron whose duty it is to watch over the children in the bus and while at Forsyth Dental College.

In explanation of how such an enormous amount of children were examined in one morning, it may be stated that the system is a new one.. Tabulating the children A, B and C -A indicating immediate extraction needed; B indicating filling and C indicating cleaning. The dentist in no way interfered with the school curriculum. Before the coming of the dentist the child was provided with a uniform slip of paper with the name and address, age, grade and school, written on it. When the dentist arrived, he passed down the aisle of the schoolroom, examining each child, and telling which class each child was in, and the child would put the letter that the dentist designated on the slip of paper. These slips were collected and sorted and sent to the Sister Superior.

Forsyth cards were distributed to the schools. These cards are to be made out stating whether the parents are making sufficient money to send the child to the private dentist or to Forsyth. Sister Superior chooses the most worthy cases in her school for this work and sorts out the slips so that when the supervising dentist calls on her she can immediately inform him of the number of A, B, & C cases in her school.

It is hoped that not only will this examination act as a stimulation to the parents of worthy children in having them accept this opportunity of free work at the Forsyth, but that it will also stimulate parents of children who have been neglectful in looking after their children's teeth.

The work has been distributed throughout Boston. Thus far the cooperation which Guild members have received from Pastors and Sister Superiors has been so encouraging that the Guild will continue to do this work. Not only will dental work be done on the children of the parochial schools, but it is the plan of the Guild to have lecture classes throughout the parishes in Boston. First there will be four lectures during the school year in every school room of these thirty-five schools, given by the dentist or dental lecturer on the care and importance of the teeth with regards to the general health, etc. Tooth brush drills will be held frequently in all these schools.

It is the duty of captains who have been appointed to see that their school gets the full benefit of the drills. Also it is planned with the cooperation and approval of the pastors of various churches to send out lecturers to parents and teachers' associations of the various parochial schools.

THE GUILD IDEA

(Boston Pilot)

The St. Apollonia Guild of Catholic dentists is the youngest of the many guilds organized by direction of His Eminence, the Cardinal. But already it has given striking proof of Catholic charity. It had hardly been organized when it set to work with commendable energy to make itself of practical benefit to the community.

It was realized that many of the ills of humanity can be traced to neglect of the teeth in childhood. With this knowledge came the idea of forming a Guild to care for the teeth of the children in the parochial schools. The work was simplified greatly by the presence in Boston of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, an in-

stitution erected for the free treatment of children's teeth. The problem reduced itself to one of bringing the children in large numbers to this institution.

A White auto bus which was presented to His Eminence, the Cardinal, some few months ago by the Guild, with a seating capacity of fifty children, will be used to carry children to and from the clinics. The trustees and directors of the Forsyth cooperated to the fullest extent with the members of the Guild and have promised reservations for 550 children a week.

With its organization fully established and its arrangements completed the Guild awaited but the reopening of school to test its effectiveness. On one of the first days of school seventy-two Captains of the Guild with their assistants visited the parochial schools and in one morning examined the teeth of 18,000 children. The children were graded according to the work to be done for them, and cards left with Sisters tabulating the condition of the teeth of every child in the schools visited. The remarkable number of children examined in one day is an achievement that will be written high in the scrolls of charitable endeavor.

The Guild of St. Apollonia has already passed the experimental stage. It has demonstrated its worth by its initiative and its unparalleled record. With true humility the members of the Guild shun publicity and seek only the children's welfare. The name of the donor of the bus is kept secret, and the published account in last week's Pilot contained no names, but simply the statement of the work done and the results hoped for.

This novel departure in charitable work undertaken by the Catholic dentists of Boston in the Guild of St. Apollonia breaks new ground in charitable endeavor. The Cardinal Archbishop of Boston, under whose inspiration this work was initiated, and the devoted and generous dentists who carried it on to such successful operation, deserve the commendation of the Catholics of this country. They have given an example of what can be done by united effort, and generous cooperation. Where they have led others will follow.

ST. APOLLONIA GUILD EXTENDS BENEFACTIONS

Boston Pilot

The Guild of St. Apollonia has finished its first year of service to the parochial school children of Boston. It has made a record of which every member may justly be proud and of which the Catholic people have taken cognizance. The thousands of little children who have been the recipients of the benefactions of the St. Apollonia Guild are better and happier for the eminent services that this fine organization of Catholic dentists has unselfishly and generously given.

That the little children might be properly cared for and that they might have ample means of reaching the institution where their wants might be satisfied, the St. Apollonia Guild of Catholic Dentists was organized under the kindly auspices of His Eminence, the Cardinal.

One of the very first achievements of the Guild was to purchase an auto bus for the safe and expeditious transportation of the children to the Forsyth. With the hearty cooperation of His Eminence the dentists went to work and without a cent of cost to the future recipients of their generosity obtained this bus at an expense of over six thousand dollars. It will accommodate over fifty on each trip, thereby insuring the children of the maximum of service with a minimum of delay.

It is the first time that such a movement had been heard of and produced such a profound impression in both lay and professional circles that its record of achievement became the topic of general comment and approbation.

According to the officials of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary this innovation has proved a blessing to the thousands of youth of this city and adjoining sections. Day by day in fair weather and foul the auto bus makes its regular rounds, calling at the vari-

ous parochial schools. Former conditions where the children were subjected to the hazards of rainy weather and the perils of the street cars are now eliminated.

After a year of fine service, the Guild now magnanimously places its bus at the disposal of parishes and institutions for the pleasure and happiness of those who may be unable to take an outing otherwise. It is their ambition to extend the courtesies of the Guild to over one thousand persons during the next two months. This splendid spirit is wholly in keeping with the work and record of the dentists constituting St. Apollonia Guild.

Boston congratulates these public spirited and generous men. They have shown the right disposition toward the little ones and they have put into practice in a fine Catholic way the traditions that have ennobled the faithful of this Archdiocese. Under the guiding hand of His Eminence, they have completed a notable year. Their reward is in the happiness of a successful undertaking for the children. God has blessed their generosity of heart and will radiate still greater benedictions on those who have shown such splendid vision and achieved such results within so short a period.

ST. APOLLONIA GUILD CARES FOR 2250 CHILDREN DURING OCTOBER

Plans Extensive Work for the Month of November Among Parochial School Children of the Archdiocese

(Boston Pilot)

The Guild of St. Apollonia bus will call at the schools indicated in the schedule during November. In order to insure the greatest cooperation with the Forsyth Dental Infirmary it is important that the following suggestions be observed:

1. Forsyth application cards should be accurately and completely filled out.

2. Admission to Forsyth is limited to those children in whose families the average weekly income does not exceed \$10 per person, e. g.—in a family of three, consisting of father, mother and one child, the average weekly income cannot exceed \$30.

3. Unless otherwise indicated, 50 children of Class A should be ready with Forsyth cards filled out and signed, and provided with 15 cents. These children should be chosen from the first two grades; but if it is impossible to complete the quota from these grades, the deficit should be made up from Class A children in upper grades.

Approximately 2250 parochial school children have been treated since September 27 by the staff at Forsyth co-operating with members of the Guild of St. Apollonia.

A NOBLE ENDEAVOR

(The Pilot, September 16, 1922)

The St. Apollonia Guild has again resumed its useful and beneficent activities among the parochial school children of the Archdiocese. This fact calls the attention of Catholics to a noble work which is being carried on quietly and efficiently in our midst.

The St. Apollonia Guild was inaugurated by His Eminence, the Cardinal, in 1920. Its first membership numbered twenty dentists. Those who generously proffered their services in response to the call of His Eminence soon saw their numbers augmented until in the short space of six months they numbered one hundred. At the present time, after two years, there is a record enrollment of two hundred.

This is indeed a glorious commentary on Catholic philanthropy and has justly merited the commendation of all who are acquainted with the facts. The Guild holds a monthly meeting wherein ways and means of improving facilities and service are discussed. At these meetings the average attendance is one hundred. This is a magnificent showing on the part of those who are

willing to spare the time from their busy activities to extend the scope of Catholic activity in the Archdiocese of Boston.

The St. Apollonia Guild takes care of all charitable cases at a nominal fee of twenty-five cents. This small fee covers all cost incurred by bus transportation and charges at the Forsyth. Spiritual talks are given by the Reverend Director to the members at frequent intervals, thus fostering a spirit of faith and of sacrifice among them.

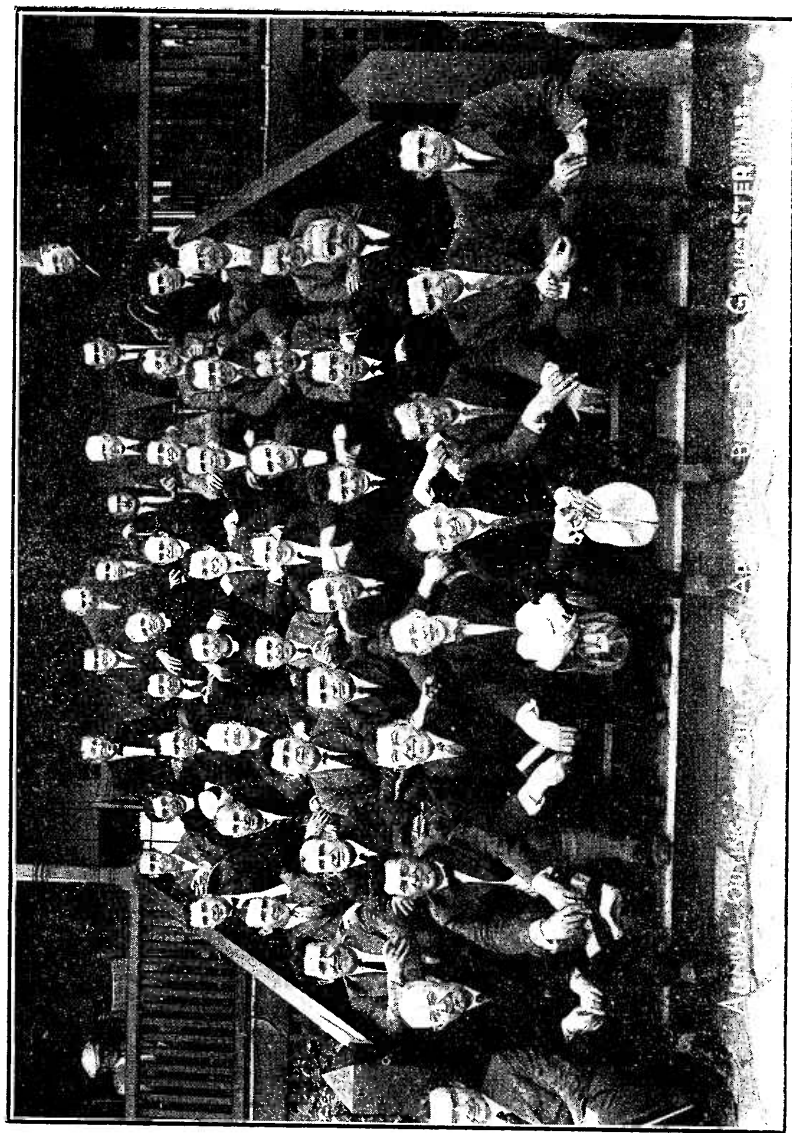
The aim of the Guild is to give the best and most modern professional treatment to the teeth of the children, and thus insure a more perfect degree of bodily health.

The splendid record of the Guild is worthy of careful attention on the part of parents and all Catholics, and merits the highest commendation.

Up to the present time over 23,000 children have been carried in the bus to Forsyth and ninety dentists have given their services gratuitously to them. This is indeed a magnificent expression of Catholic spirit and cooperation and does unbounded credit to the high honor and purpose of the Guild members.

Catholics of the Archdiocese, and especially parents of those children who have benefited by this splendid organization, have reason to rejoice in the wisdom and foresight of their Archbishop who has watched so solicitously over their little ones, leaving no thought aside which might conduce to their physical as well as moral and mental development. They have reason also to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the dentists who, from such noble motives, have given their valuable time to this useful work.

It is surely gratifying in an age of materialism and of a restless craving for money and the things which money can bring, to find among lay workers in the professions such unselfish and lofty endeavor consecrated to a high and noble end. The world today waits eagerly for the plaudits of the throng. In the mad rush for an impossible goal—namely, happiness from material assets—few care to pause long enough to consider the sweet appeal of charity.



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The burdens, the cares and the necessities of their fellow men have less power to interest most men than the accumulation of a few extra dollars in the bank.

It is to the honor and glory of Catholics in the Archdiocese of Boston that whenever their spiritual leader calls on them or suggests any measure which shall benefit the least of Christ's little ones, they have always responded nobly and generously. Whether it be by giving of their material means or that which is even more—the sacrifice of their time and labor—there have always been a goodly number willing and eager to respond to such an appeal.

The Guild of St. Apollonia deserves a great meed of credit and appreciation for its excellent work accomplished in the brief space of two years. Its mission is carried on unostentatiously in the true spirit of Catholic philanthropy. Upon its kindly and efficient ministrations thousands of children who otherwise would suffer from neglected teeth have been able to obtain the best treatment possible.

This is the true charity of which Christ showed the perfect model to His children when He said: "Whatsoever you do for the least of My little ones, you do unto Me."

RELIGION AND UNITY

(Boston Pilot)

The members of the Guild of St. Apollonia will long cherish the warm words of commendation and the practical counsels delivered to them by His Eminence, the Cardinal, at their annual communion breakfast last Sunday. The work of this organization of Catholic dentists, modeled on the guild idea of the Middle Ages, has in a very brief time become known not only throughout the Diocese and the country, but throughout the Catholic world, and has become the inspiration and model for similar guilds in America and Europe.

That the Guild of St. Apollonia has achieved such wonderful success is due chiefly to the vision and encouragement of His Eminence, who was the first to see the wonderful possibilities it

unfolded and who carefully guided it through its formative days by timely direction and generous financial assistance.

This organization, as the Cardinal very wisely remarked, represents the two great forces that must cooperate in every work that is to succeed and be permanent, namely, religion and unity. "This Guild," said His Eminence, "has in it the seed out of which have come all the great forces of history. Religion at the foundation, with unity of motive were the forces behind it. This makes your platform so solid that, as long as you build on that, you need have no fear, for you have behind you the truth of history."

Adverting to the fact that it was the benefaction of Mr. Forsyth in establishing the Forsyth Dental Infirmary that made possible the work of the Guild, His Eminence digressed for a moment in his address to pay a deserved tribute to Mr. Forsyth and other wealthy men, who are warm-hearted and generous and who by their wonderful benefactions furnish a standing refutation of the popular delusion that the rich in America are cold and selfish. The monuments of charity like the Forsyth Dental Infirmary that affluent men have erected, in the words of His Eminence, "are inspirations, and serve to counteract the Bolshevik propaganda that is always flying about, trying to fill the minds of all with envy and to instill class hatred."

The big thing is to utilize these benefactions. In bringing the charity of Mr. Forsyth and his brothers to the homes of the children, the Guild of St. Apollonia stands beside the generous benefactors in doing a helpful service to the people of Boston and its suburbs. The world is better for such examples of large hearted charity and unselfish service.

The Guild of St. Apollonia deserves great praise for the high idealism it has shown and for the splendid work it has done. And once again the people of the country are indebted to His Eminence, the Cardinal, for bringing home through the example of the Guild of St. Apollonia the true method of utilizing their benefactions, namely the combined force of religion and unity of purpose and of organization.

DENTISTS' GUILD COLLECTS MATERIAL IN HONOR OF PATRON SAINT APOLLONIA

Story of Martyr's Life and Death—Prominent Physi- cians to Address —Meeting Tomorrow Night on Care of Children

(Boston Post, March 25, 1923)

The monthly meeting of the Guild of St. Apollonia will be held Monday evening, March 26, at the Boston City Club at 6:30 o'clock.

Election of officers will be held at this meeting. The guild, which is an organization of Catholic dentists of Massachusetts, is compiling a library of books and a collection of pictures and interesting biographical material relating to the life of Saint Apollonia, under whose patronage the guild does its work. The Dental Cosmos, in the current issue, quotes for those of its readers who do not know the story of the saint, the following account of her life and martyrdom. St. Apollonia has been the patron saint of dentists and dentistry for centuries and the succoring saint of Christians since her martyrdom. The history, which is quoted from Stevenson's "Sacred and Legendary Art," runs:

"There dwelt in the city of Alexandria a magistrate who had great riches, but he and his wife were also heathens. They had no children, and day and night they besought their false gods to grant them a son or a daughter to inherit their wealth. Meantime, for so it pleased God, three pious pilgrims, servants of the Lord, arrived in the city, and being hungry and weary, they begged alms for the love of the Redeemer and the Blessed Virgin, His mother.

"Now, as they were thus begging opposite to the house of the magistrate, his wife, being astonished, called to them and said, 'What new manner of begging is this? In whose name do ye ask alms?' Then the pilgrims preached to her the merits

of Christ and the Virgin. The woman, being greatly moved by their words, asked whether it were possible that the Virgin-mother of God, of whom they spoke, could grant her prayer to have a child? And they answered, 'Without doubt.'

"Thereupon she called them in, and gave them alms, and meat and drink; and addressed her prayer, full of faith, to the Holy Virgin. Her prayer was heard, and she brought forth a daughter, to whom she gave the name of Apollonia.

"As the maiden grew up and flourished as a flower in grace and beauty, her mother ceased not to relate to her the wonderful circumstances of her birth; and thus she became a true Christian at heart, and with a longing wish to be baptized.

"With this purpose, and directed by an angel, she found her way to St. Leonine, the disciple of St. Anthony, and desired to be made a Christian; so he baptized her; and suddenly there appeared an angel holding a garment of dazzling white, which he threw over the maiden, saying: 'This is Apollonia, the servant of Jesus! Go now to Alexandria, and preach the faith of Christ.'

"She, hearing the divine voice, obeyed, and preached to the people with wondrous eloquence.

Many were converted; others ran to complain to her father, and to accuse her of breaking the law; but she defended herself; and her father, incensed, gave her up to the power of the heathen governor, who commanded her instantly to fall down and worship the idol set up in the city.

"Then St. Apollonia, being brought before the idol, made the sign of the Cross, and commanded the demon who dwelt within it to depart; and the demon, uttering a loud cry, broke the statue and fled, shrieking out, 'The holy Virgin Apollonia drives me forth!'

"The tyrant, seeing this, ordered her to be bound to a column and all her beautiful teeth were pulled out one by one with a pair of pincers; then a fire was kindled, and as she persisted in the faith, she was flung into it, and gave up her soul to God, being carried into heaven by His angels.

A FAR REACHING MOVEMENT

(Boston Pilot, March 24, 1923)

Pope Leo XIII uttered a profound truth when he said that the cause of present social problems was the abolition of workingmen's guilds of the Middle Ages. The scrapping of the social system of the Middle Ages was one of the disasters consequent upon the so-called Reformation, that has resulted in our day in industrialism, capitalism and pauperism. The social system of the Ages of Faith rested on a firm foundation of religion. Therefore, service to the community rather than individual aggrandizement was the energizing motive of the associations called the guilds that formed the basis of medieval social and economic systems.

The social system of today, built not upon religion, but on selfishness, has resulted in a great concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, and the consequent exploitation and oppression of the masses. The law of Christian charity was supplanted by the mammon of greed.

The modern world is coming to see its mistakes. From many sides voices are raised both in the ranks of labor and of capital for a return to the ideal of the Middle Ages and a restoration of the guild system. The Middle Ages are gone, never to return. Yet the ideals that made the Middle Ages the era of greatest freedom and greatest contentment still remain. The most encouraging feature of true social endeavor is the increasing tendency to put these principles and ideals into practice.

Societies have been formed, having as their guiding principles the great law of charity and brotherhood that distinguished the medieval guilds. The work of the guild of St. Apollonia, a society of two hundred dentists of Greater Boston, deserves special mention for the work they are doing to revive the spirit of the guilds. At their recent meeting at the Boston City Club, they listened to an illuminating address that showed how their work for the chil-

dren of Boston is a continuation of the work of the great associations of the Middle Ages.

The lecturer dwelt at length on the need of bringing into prominence in our day the standards that made glorious the ages of faith. Theirs was not the aim of perpetuating names as much as ideals.

From the quiet of the monastery, plans went forth that unified all elements of the population. The material was not sought for itself, but as a medium of raising the living standards of society and bringing a more intimate realization of the high and honorable part that religion plays in every day life. In a word, the guild system was the outspoken realization of practical religion, of conscience as opposed to the soulless ambitions of men who made personal gain and comfort the end of all human effort, in entire forgetfulness or utter disregard of the well being of others.

The Guild of St. Apollonia is achieving fine results. Its program is comprehensive. It is the starting point of a far-reaching movement and must reflect its beneficent activities into the social world, since it is prompted by the impulse of Charity, the foundation of all worth-while endeavor.

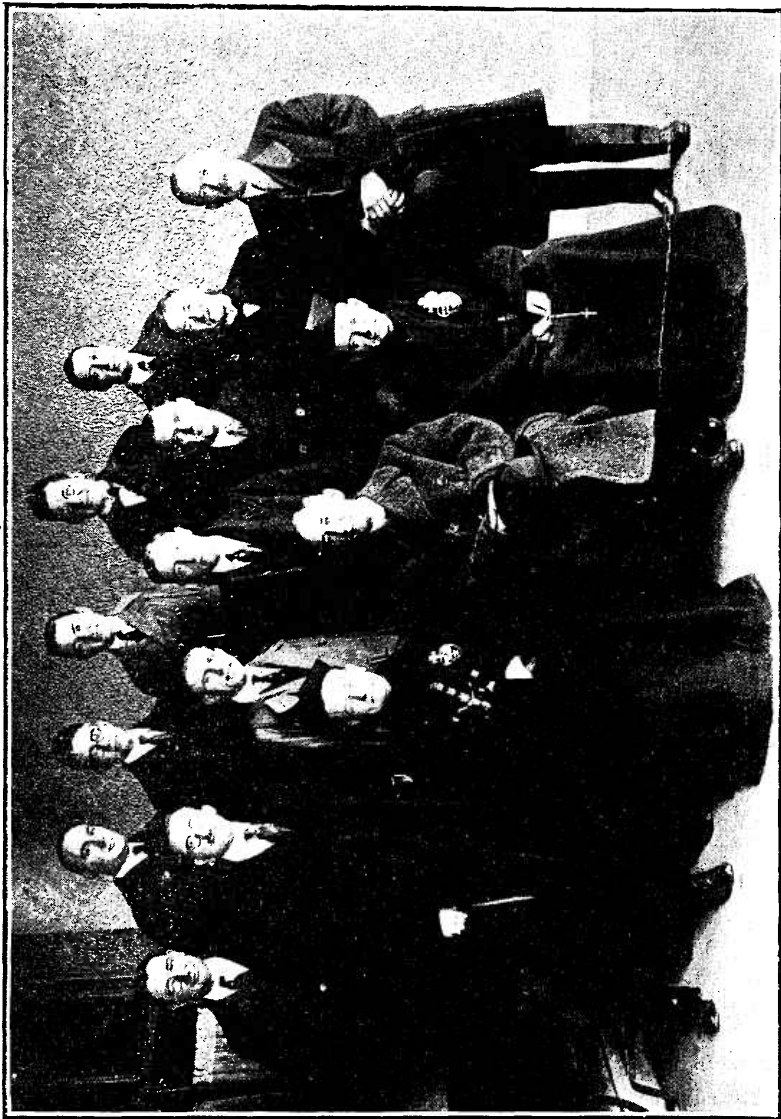
PATRON SAINTS FOR DENTISTS?

Special Cable to the Boston Transcript
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London, Nov. 24—English dentists are to have a patron saint. The installation of St. Apollonia will take place next week when a painting of her will be unveiled by the Duchess of Portland. The history of the patron saint is not the best augury. She lived in Alexandria in the third century after Christ, and when she refused to worship an idol in the market place at the command of a heathen governor he had her teeth pulled out and then threw her in the fire where she died a martyr's death.

This is a brief summary of some of the social and professional activities of the Guild of Saint Apollonia.

The year 1924-1925 promises to eclipse all former years in this respect. "The enthusiasm of the members of the Guild is increasing, its membership enlarging and the scope of its work broadening. We anticipate a still greater growth, and hope soon to have many Guilds of a similar nature throughout the Country.



Guild Retreatants, Passionist's Monastery

CHAPTER V

A GUILD OF CATHOLIC DENTISTS

Myles E. Connolly

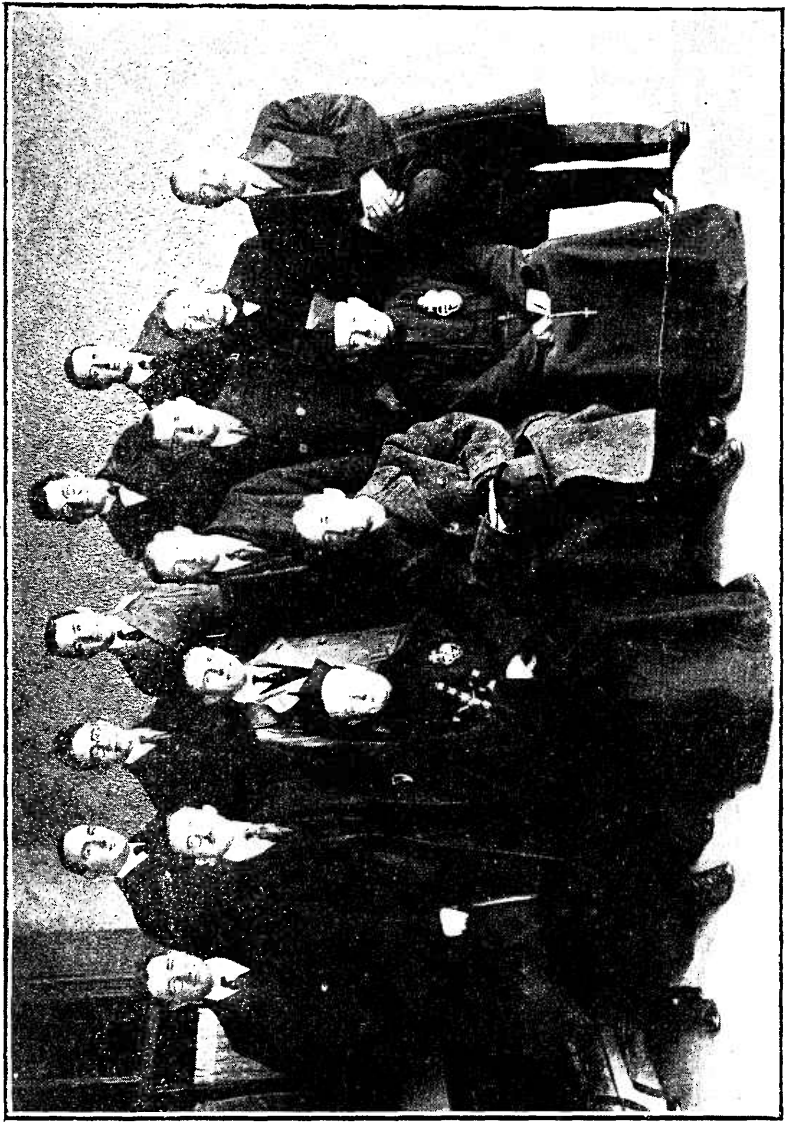
Boston is a thin, angular, over-estimated, middle-aged lady who rests her weight upon her traditions with an attempt at charm too serious to be successful. College professors, genealogical libraries, symphony concerts, and exclusive patriotic societies may give her tepid heart a thrill, but jangle any of the earth's good things before her eyes and she will blink her irritation and frown with a severity that makes it hard not to laugh in the presence of the dear lady. It is true that in recent days of enlightenment, which have come as a reaction from that overworked refuge of mediocrity, Pilgrim worship (or Puritan, if you wish), some of these traditions have crumpled, and most of them appear questionable supports for a weight even as slight as Miss Boston's.

But, this is not an article on Boston. The point is that in the city any worthy innovation is so rare as to be startling.

One day last winter as I was shouldering my way through a snowstorm, by the Forsyth Dental Infirmary in the Fenway, Boston, I noticed a huge, well equipped auto van roll snugly along in the snow, draw up at one of the entrances to the infirmary, and let down some forty happy youngsters and a matron on the sidewalk. The children vanished quickly into the building out of the mixture of snow and rain that was ruining the day.

I examined the van carefully, and found it powerful, comfortable, and well-appointed for its duties. It seemed one of Boston's rare innovations, and I was startled. For years this city has watched, with a passive sympathy, its public school children who are brought by nurses to dental clinics, huddled together in

* Reprinted from "America," May 28, 1921.



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crowded street cars, blown about the streets by winter winds, tramping in snow and rain through wet, slushy streets, and then for hours, with feet wet and their little bodies damp beneath drenched clothing, or shivering with the cold, awaiting their turn for undergoing their treatment at the clinic. The picture is not overdrawn. It is a very obvious consequence of transporting crowds of children week after week in every kind of weather by no other means than street car and sidewalk.

The innovation was a gratifying surprise. The Boston public school system had a very enthusiastic advertiser in me for several days. Then I went to my dentist. "Well," I said to him, "at last I'll have to hand it to the Boston schools." And I told him my little story.

He gave me an unusually kind and gentle look, put away his implements of torture, lighted a cigarette, and told me several things. What I learned I will put down very briefly. But first of all, a confession: I have always had an unformulated suspicion of dentists in general. A good dentist was an excellent man when one had a toothache. But I felt that they, as a whole, made intricacies out of simple problems, favored indirect methods when the direct seemed best, and too often were inclined to exaggerate the importance of their profession. That such notes were characteristic of any profession I did not have the liberality to consider. Unfortunate experiences with grave-miened gentlemen and their rubber and enamel and shiny metal paraphernalia and costly devices of which the initiated alone know, had tended to warp an ordinarily weak judgment. I felt that the sum of achievement of so many extraordinarily busy, hard-working men had been altogether too small. I did not think that their science had only recently burst from its swaddling clothes. Such thoughts formed my mental background when my dentist narrated the facts I list below. Perhaps my inevitable inclination of late to chant paeans to certain dentists is but a reaction from my former attitude. Maybe the Freudians can explain. Sometimes I think it is admiration for an excellent work well done.

Here is what my dentist told me. Early in the year 1920 some twenty-five Catholic dentists of Greater Boston gathered together to consider the advantages of organizing the members of their profession. A committee was appointed and went readily to work. In a short while they had drawn up plans for a guild of Catholic dentists. Invitations were sent out to fellow-Catholic dentists. Good moral character and professional integrity were the requisites for membership. The time of meeting was set on March 20, 1920. About 150 dentists responded. With these men as charter members the guild was formed with St. Apollonia, the patron Saint of dentistry, as its protector. So it was named the guild of St. Apollonia. The objects of the guild were listed as follows: First, spiritual advancement; second, professional advancement; third, charity. They were worthy objects. And the greatest of these was charity.

Over a year has passed since the formation of the guild. It now boasts a membership of some 200 and includes many of Boston's leading dentists. And that the enthusiasm of the members has waxed and not waned is perhaps the greatest tribute that can be paid to a guild formed with such spirit and high purposes.

The three objects of the organization have been well fulfilled. The guild meets once a month. A spiritual director who was appointed soon after the formation of the guild has been a guiding influence since. One communion breakfast has been held. A retreat at the Passionist monastery in a week or two has been arranged.

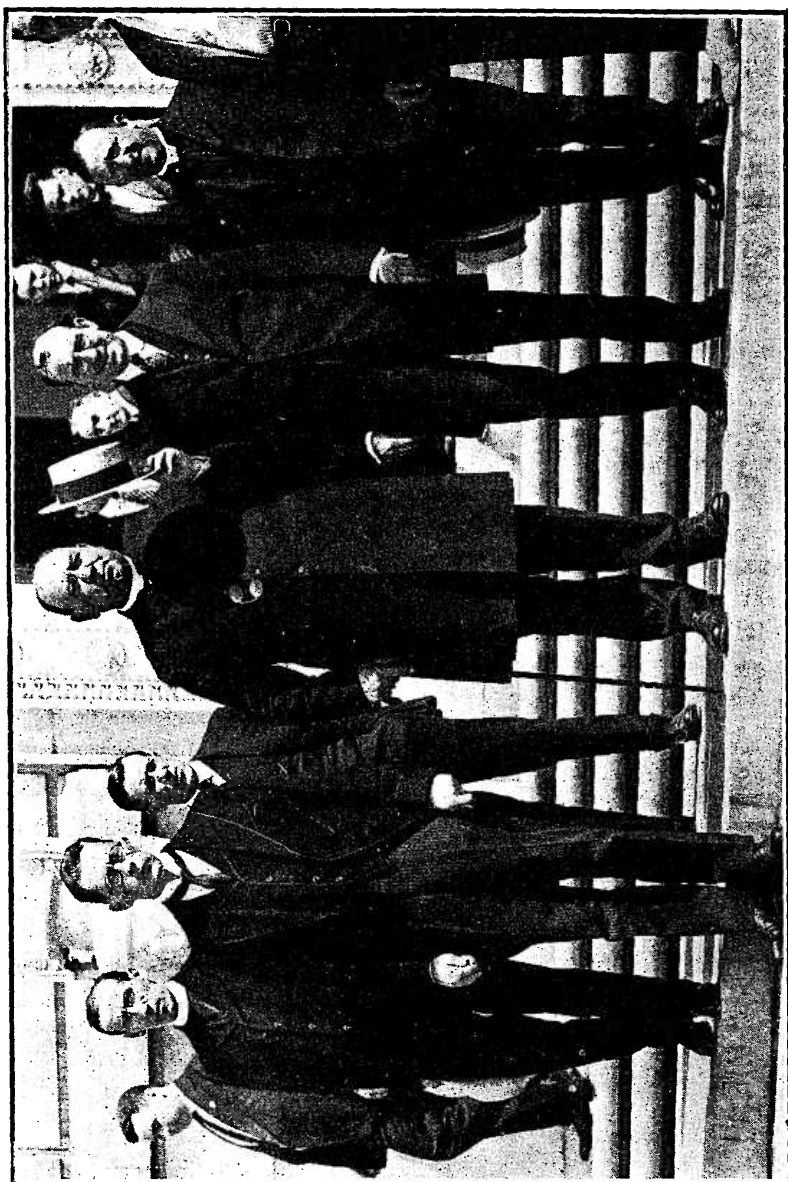
In a professional way the guild, first of all, enables men who might otherwise be strangers to meet and know one another and discuss matters of common interest. At each meeting papers on topics of importance and benefit are read by leading scientific men, Catholic and non-Catholic. The guild has already done much to raise the standard of the profession, and from notices received from various medical and dental-school organizations it is obvious that the excellent example set has already begun to bear fruit among younger men.

But it is in a charitable way that the guild has achieved its supreme success. Last fall, within a week after Boston schools had opened, dentists from the guild had examined and tabulated the condition of the teeth of all the parochial school children. The catalogue of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for the year of 1920 shows that about 5,000 public school children and 4,000 parochial school children had been treated at its clinic during that year. Considering that the period of public school treatments extended over a year, while that of parochial school treatments extended over scarcely three months, it is easily seen that the guild has been doing its work swiftly and efficiently. To date, I believe, about 10,000 parochial school children have been treated. The infirmary opens its chairs to these children in return for service given to it each day by members of the guild. Arrangements are also being made by the guild to take care of orphanages and other Catholic institutions. A few years ago, the dental needs of Boston's parochial school children were practically neglected. Today, they have care as good as, if not better than, that of any children in the United States.

The huge van that startled me that stormy day—I come to it at last—was the van provided by the guild. The automobile itself was the anonymous gift of a patient of a prominent member of the guild, a man who, with a heart anxious for the welfare of children, entered enthusiastically into the admirable spirit of the dentists. The upkeep of the van is largely provided for out of the treasury of the guild. Parochial school children of Boston today are not crowded into street cars or blown along stormy pavements. They ride comfortably and swiftly to the clinic and return. And for this splendid thoughtfulness too, they may turn to these self-sacrificing dentists who do their work so quietly and well. Today, perhaps, these youngsters do not realize all this. But some day they will. At any rate there is one humble Bostonian at least who admires the work of these men and is grateful to them for the children's sake.

They are very modest about themselves. One evening, not long ago, I dropped in to see a dentist who is busy with the work of the guild. It was the close of a weary day for him, and he sat drowsily in his office in the dusk. During our conversation I lauded the achievement of the guild. He was quiet for a moment, Then he said: "Yes, credit is due the fellows. But, do you know this work has a taking as well as giving side. After all, the biggest of us doesn't amount to much, and sometimes I feel we do too little, any of us, that we can remember with enthusiasm. Suppose, for instance, if I were to take leave of this pleasant little world tonight . . . And as I was going out, I asked myself, 'Well, old boy what have you done, anyway? What have you done worth looking back upon?' . . . What could I say? There are a few things. But the pleasantest thought would be that which reminded me that I had helped one or two little youngsters to a little better start in life . . ." No need to repeat the whole conversation. The dentist was not a sentimentalist. I caught him in an evening mood. But I think he expressed the sincerity of most members of the guild.

The achievement of the guild has been tremendous. It shows what a group of men gathered together in the right spirit can accomplish. But their chief claim to glory—which they do not make—lies in the excellent example they have set. There has been much talk of guilds of professional men in the last few years. It is perhaps significant that the members of this guild have talked very little. They have, however, given some of our ancestor-worshiping Bostonians something to think about. That they will to any great extent is very improbable. But just what these particular Bostonians think does not seem to matter much.



Cardinal with Guild members at National Dental Association, Aug. 26, 1920

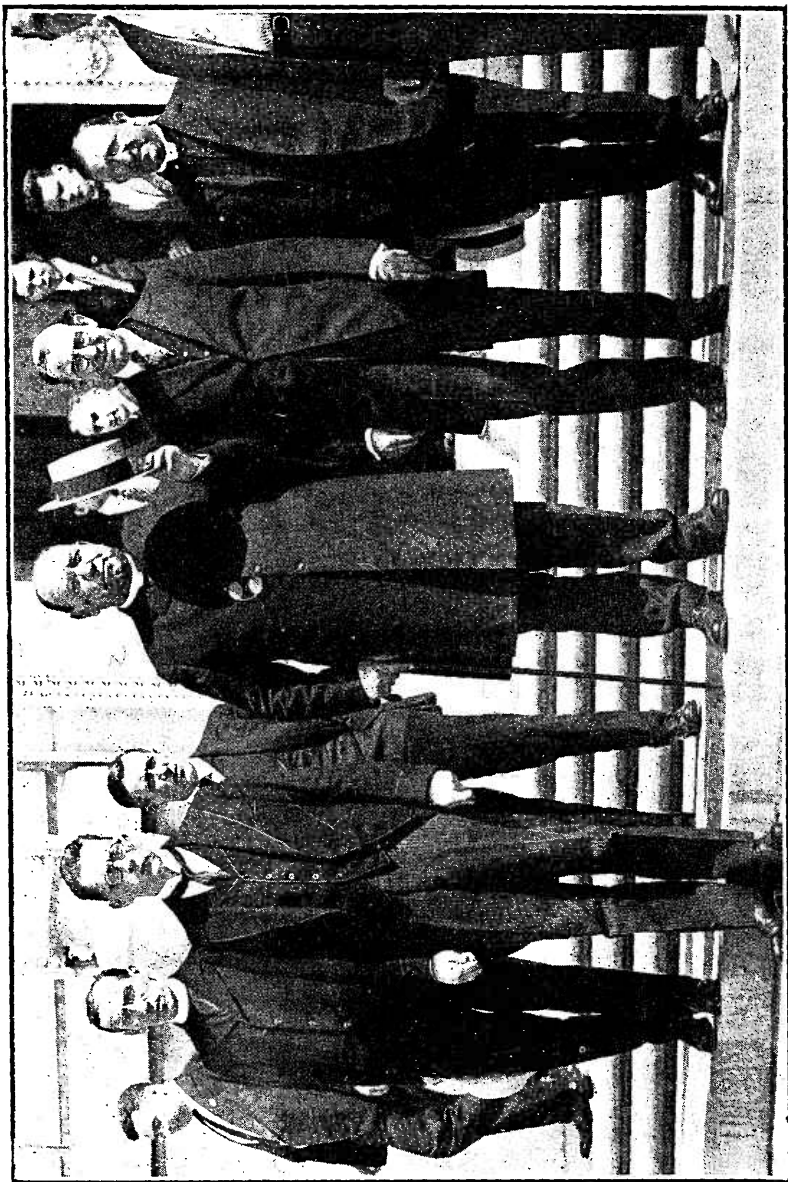
CHAPTER VI

ST. APOLLONIA, THE PATRON SAINT OF DENTISTRY

By Thomas J. Giblin, D. M. D., Boston, Mass.

Saint Apollonia was a holy virgin who suffered martyrdom in Alexandria on February 9th of the year 250 during the persecution of the Christians ordered by the Emperor Decius. She was cruelly tortured by having her teeth knocked out, and then burned to death. Dionysius, Bishop of Alexandria, says of the Decian persecution: "They seized that admirable virgin Apollonia, and beating her jaws, they broke out all her teeth, and kindling a fire before the city, threatened to burn her alive unless she would repeat their impious expressions. She refused and suddenly sprang into the fire and was consumed."

She was promptly canonized and took her place among the noble army of martyrs who died in defence of their faith. Apollonia, therefore, belongs to that class of early Christian martyrs who did not await the death they were threatened with, because, being confronted with the alternative of renouncing the Faith or suffering death, she voluntarily embraced the latter in the form prepared for her. In the honor paid to these martyrs the Church made no distinction between these saints and others. Saint Augustine touches on this question in the first book of the "City of God." He says: "But, they say, during the time of the persecution certain holy women plunged into the water with the intention of being swept away by the waves and drowned, and thus preserve their threatened chastity. Although they quitted life in this wise, nevertheless they receive high honor as martyrs in the Catholic Church and their feasts are observed with great ceremony. This is a matter on which I dare not pass judgment lightly. For I know not but that the Church was divinely authorized through trustworthy revelations to honor thus the memory



Cardinal with Guild members at National Dental Association, Aug. 26, 1920

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of these Christians. May it not be, too, that these acted in such a manner, not through human caprice but on the command of God, not erroneously but through obedience, as we must believe in the case of Samson. When, however, God gives a command that makes it clearly known, who would account obedience thereto a crime or condemn such pious devotion and ready service?" The narrative of Dionysius does not suggest the slightest reproof as to this act of Saint Apollonia; in his eyes she was as much a martyr as the others, and as such she was revered in the Alexandrian Church. The Catholic Church celebrates her memory on February 9th and she is popularly invoked against toothache because of the torments she had to endure. Therefore, it is not surprising that the admirable virgin, Apollonia, grew more beautiful in church tradition and her story became more elaborate. Here it is in its revised and accepted form:

There lived in Alexandria during the first half of the third century a very opulent magistrate of unknown name. He had married a wife whom he loved devotedly, and who loved him fondly in return. The only blot on the happiness of this pair was the fact that they had no children. They addressed earnest and unceasing prayers to Juno, Ceres, Jupiter, and all the gods, to grant unto them a son or daughter to inherit their vast wealth, but all without avail. Three pious pilgrims arrived in Alexandria, and went from house to house asking alms in the name of the Redeemer and the Blessed Virgin, his mother, for they were tired and hungry. The magistrate's wife seated at her window one day saw and heard their petition at a house across the way. Her interest was aroused by their strange words, and she called to them saying: "What sort of begging is that of yours, and who are the Gods in whose name you ask?" Wherefore the pilgrims told her of Christ, His life and teaching. And she asked them if the Virgin Mary would hear her if she prayed that a child might be given her, and the pilgrims replied that the Virgin would be gracious to her without any doubt. Then the wife of

the magistrate fell on her knees and prayed long and fervently to the Holy Virgin, and her request was granted and a daughter was born to her, to whom she gave the name of Apollonia.

The child grew into a maiden as lovely and graceful as a flower, and as good and pure as she was beautiful. The family of a Roman magistrate quite naturally conformed to the established religion of the state, but the mother never ceased to talk to her daughter about the wonderful circumstances of her birth, and about Christ and the Holy Virgin to whom she had addressed her prayers. Apollonia drank in all the details, and as she got older there sprang up in her heart a strong desire to be baptized and become a Christian. And heaven did not leave her helpless. An angel came to her one day and led her out of Alexandria into the desert to the cell of Leonine, a disciple of Saint Anthony. Apollonia told him her story and her wish to become a Christian, and Leonine baptized her forthwith. Hardly had he done so than another angel swooped down from Heaven, and throwing a garment of shining white about Apollonia cried: "This is Apollonia, the servant of Jesus; Go, now, to Alexandria and preach the faith of Christ."

Apollonia returned home filled with ecstasy and zeal. She went among the people and preached to them with wonderful eloquence, making many converts. Before long complaints concerning her and her doings began to pour in on her father. Why did he, a Roman magistrate, allow his daughter to break so flagrantly the laws of the Empire? He, much disturbed, called Apollonia to him to explain her conduct. She defended herself with dignity and fervor, and still kept on with her preachings and conversions, until her father, beside himself with anger, gave her up to the Roman governor to be dealt with as a criminal. The governor ordered her to be taken into the temple of one of the pagan gods, Serapis, most likely, and bade her fall on her knees before the statue of the deity and adore it. Apollonia flatly refused to comply. She advanced haughtily to the statue, made the sign of the

cross, and commanded the demon inside to depart. There was an awful rumble, a crash, a shriek, and from the broken image the demon fled, crying: "The holy virgin, Apollonia, drives me forth."

This proceeding served to send the governor into a fit of violent wrath. At his bidding the girl was bound to a column, and one by one her beautiful teeth were all pulled out with a pair of pincers. Then a big fire was kindled, and, as Apollonia persisted in her faith, she was flung headlong into the blaze and there gave up her soul to God, being born to Heaven by His angels.

Even in the guise of a lovely and romantic maiden Saint Apollonia never attained great vogue. When one compares her to some other female saints—Cecilia, Catherine, Agnes, Teresa, Agatha, Ann, Margaret—and thinks of all the multitude of churches and chapels which have been reared to them in many lands, and the hundreds of paintings of them which fill the galleries and ornament the altars of the world, Saint Apollonia's light seems but a dim one indeed. Apparently, the only people who have cherished her and her memory to any extent have been those with toothaches. They were told or read of her sufferings and relied on her sympathy in their own.

In Boston the devotion to Saint Apollonia has been increasing steadily since the inception of the Guild of Saint Apollonia, in April 1920. Interest in the saint has been enlivened not only in Boston where the guild carries on its charitable work amongst the parochial school children, but also throughout the country due to the widespread comment and notoriety of the guild and its activities. In Boston alone every parochial school child knows of Saint Apollonia and that she is the patron saint of dentistry. Many instances have been related where children so impressed by the devotion to the saint have taken the name of Saint Apollonia in Confirmation.

The Catholic dentists of Boston, too, have been instrumental in spreading the story of their patron. Each year the members of

the guild assemble on a selected Sunday during Lent and publicly receive Holy Communion. In their prayers they call upon Saint Apollonia to assist them in their work and to strengthen them in the hours of temptation. Each member of the guild displays a large portrait of the saint in his office, a constant inspiration to him in his work and a source of consolation for his patients. Thus it is that both the children of the parochial schools and the Catholic dentists of Boston are spreading the name and story of this lovable saint who has not been known throughout the centuries as she should have been.

The following prayer is published in Fr. Martinez's book on dentistry published in Valldolid, Spain, in 1557:

Illustrious virgin martyr, Apollonia,
Pray to the Lord for us
Lest for our offenses and sins we be punished
By diseases of the teeth.

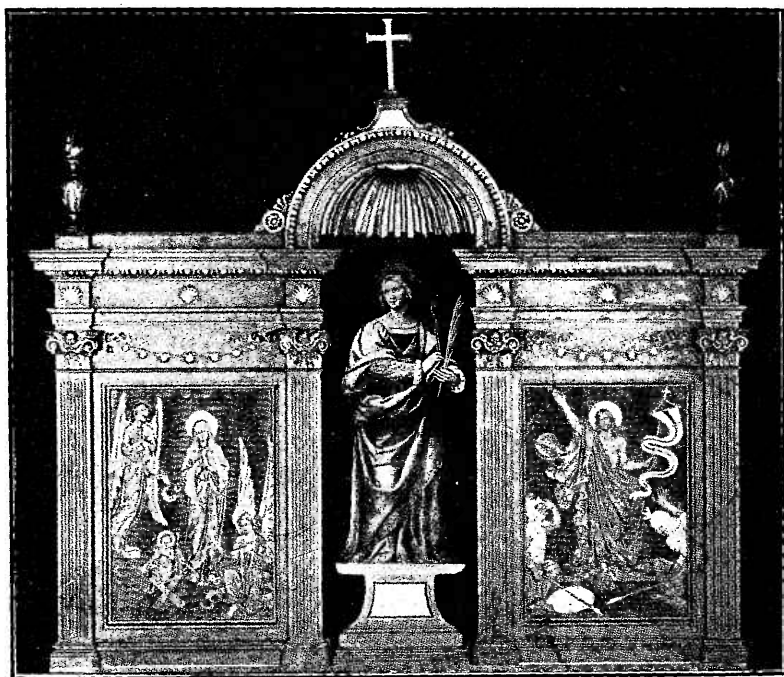
(Translation)

Another prayer written for and adopted by the Guild of Saint Apollonia, is as follows:

"O, Glorious Apollonia, patron saint of dentistry and refuge to all those suffering from diseases of the teeth, I consecrate myself to thee, beseeching thee to number me among thy clients. Assist me by thy intercession with God in my daily work and intercede with Him to obtain for me a happy death. Pray that my heart like thine may be inflamed with the love of Jesus and Mary, through Christ our Lord, Amen.

"O my God, bring me safe through temptation and strengthen me as thou didst our patron Apollonia, through Christ our Lord. Amen."

Saint Apollonia did not wholly perish from the earth when the fires of Alexandria consumed her body in the year 250. Fragments of her head and teeth were rescued from the ashes by devout disciples, and today her relics are scattered throughout Europe; stray bits of her have even reached America. Her head



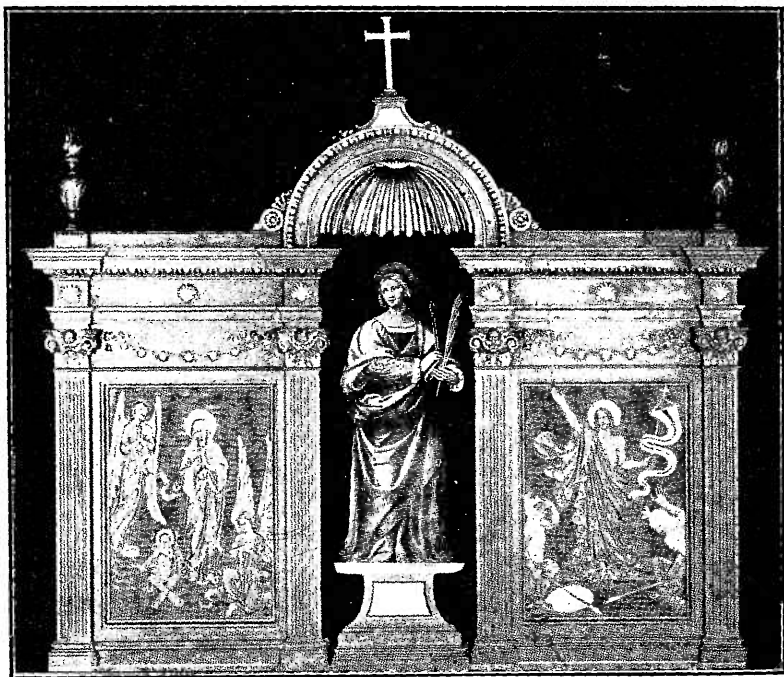
Proposed Shrine of Saint Apollonia,
St. Cecelia's Church, Boston

is in the ancient Basilica of Santa Maria in Trastevere at Rome, Cardinal Gibbon's titular church in the Eternal city, where a shrine has been erected to her memory and where people journey from great distances to invoke the assistance of the saint and to relieve them of their pains. There are teeth or pieces of them in churches at Naples, Brussels, Malines, Liege, and in five different churches in Cologne; and on this side of the Atlantic the celebrated pilgrimage church of St. Anne de Beaupre is said to possess a portion of her jaw.

The members of the Guild of Saint Apollonia are anticipating procuring a relic of their patron saint and the erection of a shrine in one of the churches of Boston, not only for the members of the guild to venerate but also for the benefit of the general public. *

Let us hope that her relics are not entirely unvisited. Doubtless, many a remote toothache she still helps to cure. With the continual and rapid progress in the science of dentistry it would seem as though this saint would not be needed now as in those hard old days of yore when dentistry was practically unknown. But it must not be forgotten that she is at all times watching over those who remember her, seeking always to guide them in the right, and ever ready to intercede for them with Almighty God that they may be strengthened in the hour of their distress.

* Since this chapter was written the Guild through the efforts of its Spiritual Director, has been fortunate to secure a first Class relic of the Saint which is said to be the only one on this continent.



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CHAPTER VII

THE DENTIST AND THE PHYSICIAN

By Frederick W. O'Brien, M.D.

Nothing that I know of has done any more to place in its proper perspective the relationship of dentistry and medicine than the very work of this Guild of St. Apollonia, which has carried on and broadened the pioneer work of one of its members who years ago inaugurated at a Catholic Sister's Orphanage the systematic care of the teeth of the children in their charge, a method which has been copied and broadcasted throughout the world as an example of dental prophylaxis and hygiene.

There was made the first study of a large group of children and the relationship of the incidence of the exanthemata to care of their teeth. Criticism came from both the dental and medical professions. Because of the vision to see the inter-relationship of clean mouths to good health, has come forth this Guild, an untold benefit to countless numbers. The lack of sympathy at first displayed was due to our system of education, the warmth of gratitude later heaped upon the method came with the enlightenment of the dentist and the physician.

The trend in American education until very recently has been Prussian. The beauty and grace of Greek literature for instance, has been lost sight of by the student of prosody, who could write two volumes on a Greek particle. Such training has had its reflection on other branches of knowledge.

The barber surgeon of early times must perforce extract teeth and with the gradual development of the mechanical side of dentistry, as we know it today, it did seem as though dentistry should be recognized as a separate entity and properly so. Yet as our knowledge grew in breadth, we learned dentistry to be something more than the application of mechanics to the oral cavity.

It was shown that care of the teeth often prevented, or at least made less severe, attack by infectious disease. It became apparent that certain systemic diseases were ultimately bound up with the denture as cause and effect. Even the expectant mother we have learned to make happier and better fitted to fulfil her duty to mankind by intelligent pre-natal dental care.

The tendency has been to stress overmuch certain specialties or divisions of knowledge without co-ordination of the same. Our educators in the graduate schools have begun to recognize this weakness.

The medical schools have learned to their chagrin that they have been training specialists with precious few graduates ready to take up the burden of general practice. The dental schools have learned that they have been training exodontists and oral surgeons with few too men ready and willing to face the problem of dentistry broad and large. This all goes back to the German idea of education of segregation and intensification without co-relation.

Medicine and dentistry are today so intimately bound together that it is not at all clear that dentistry should ever have been allowed to separate itself from medicine. Certain it is that the physician should know more about the teeth and the dentist more about the body than either does with diploma in hand. The observing dentist will learn that every toothache does not mean cavity, abcess formation or the necessity to extract, and the physician will learn by experience, if in no other way, that every vague pain does not call for the slaughter of the teeth. Both will learn by co-relation, and co-relation of knowledge is education in its best sense.

It would appear that dentistry should be made a specialty of medicine just as is surgery, orthopedics and other branches. The ideal would be to oblige every one desiring to treat the ailments of the human body to take an undergraduate course in general medicine to qualify for his bachelor's degree, then to make the

specialties, graduate subjects, so that the dentist, the surgeon, the internist must do extra work peculiar to his specialty for his doctorate in that specialty. The fundamental knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology and materia medica are as necessary for the dentist as for the surgeon and internist, while the mechanical skill of the dentist, the dexterity of the surgeon, the diagnostics of the internist are peculiar to each and presuppose a general co-related knowledge of the human system.

The medical and dental schools are actively striving for and have started for this goal. Those of us of the old order can put on the new by more frequent social and scientific intercourse. I do not see why there should not be combined meetings of dental and medical societies. Not always, to be sure, will there be meetings at which topics will be discussed of equal interest to both dentists and physicians, but neither will there be any such meetings until the intelligent members of the dental and medical professions demand them.

Only a decade ago homeopathists were anathema to the so-called practitioner of medicine; today the profession of homeopathic medicine is no bar to admission to the medical society of regular practitioners provided the applicant has been trained in the fundamental branches of medicine. The antipathy for fractional alcoholic triturations has passed with the realization that the dispensers of the same have been trained in the first principles of medical science.

The antipathy aroused by the advertising itinerant dentist of a decade ago now too has passed because the so-called practitioner of regular medicine appreciates that only men properly trained are today abroad capable of accomplishing work like that of the Guild of St. Apollonia. I do not see then why the dentist and physician should not unite at least in scientific session to hear each other's viewpoint to give, to receive, to press on together seeking truth.

CHAPTER VIII

THE FUTURE OF THE GUILD*

Myles E. Connolly

It is four years now since some hundred Catholic dentists of Greater Boston joined together under the protection of the patron saint of dentistry and under her name in the Guild of Saint Apollonia. In these four years, the Guild has practically doubled its membership, grown in the range of its influence and prestige, and has written a record of special achievement which, as far as I can discover, is unique in the history of American dentistry.

Four years in the life of an institution are a brief while, but these four years have been unintermittently animated by professional, social, and charitable activities which have produced obvious good results that any ordinary observer may discern; a growth in acquaintanceship and helpful intimacy among the members of the Guild, a growth that has been marked by many gatherings in common good fellowship as well as in common labor; a wider knowledge of dental science and co-related sciences, utilizable directly and indirectly in their practice and redounding to their good and the good of the community, a knowledge which they have obtained through co-operative interest, through the speakers and discussions at their monthly dinners, and through the stimulation to further inquiry that these speakers and discussions have provoked; an establishment of a unit capable of working for their own good and the good of others, visible, in the first instance, by the improvement among themselves, and, in the second, by their care of the teeth of the parochial school children of Greater Boston, over forty thousand of whom have, up to date, received dental treatment by them in conjunction with the Forsyth Dental Infirmary. Socially, professionally, charitably, the Guild has done the work it set out to do with a thoroughness and good success that even the most optimistic dared not

* Reprinted from "America".

anticipate at its inception. Today, it is safe to say, the Catholic dentists of Greater Boston are considerably greater as dentists and as men than they were before the Guild, four years ago, drew them together and gave them the enthusiasm of an added high purpose and the strength of organization. The Guild of Saint Apollonia has revived the best in the ancient system applicable to modern life. Today, its spirit and activity are as high as they were in the exuberance of its early career. There is no more illuminating comment that one can make.

The Guild has done everything it has set out to do a little better than it might very creditably have done. When it undertook the care of the parochial school children of Greater Boston, it did not stop with the cataloging of oral ills and their subsequent treatment, but it took measures, unprecedented in this part of the United States, to insure their young patients of comfortable transportation to and from the dental clinic. It bought, through the kindness of a genuine friend of children, a huge automobile bus, easy-riding and well-appointed, put in charge of matron and chauffeur, and gave it over to the service of the school children. When the Guild arranged for speakers for its monthly dinners, it did not allow itself the untroublesome resort of inviting mediocrities or even men of narrow importance, but looking about, invited men nationally as well as locally famous in surgery, medicine, law, business, literature, and dentistry. A similar desire for the best has characterized all their activities.

Now, these achievements are unique and eminently laudable. They are, as I have said, obvious to ordinary observation. But one wonders that such achievements are not more common. And, if this speculation is pushed far enough, one arrives at the real secret of the success of this Guild.

Three years ago I wrote an article for the *America* on the then notable work of this Guild. For some years I had been tired of watching the travesties on the medieval guild system that had arisen here and there in America, poor parodies that only

hurt a good thing. The Guild of Saint Apollonia appeared to me then to have achieved what so many similar organizations had tried and failed to achieve. I said to myself: why? And the answer I came to think best was this: the Guild interwove its religion with its work.

This answer seems, to be sure, very simple and even shallow. It smacks, possibly, of the ordinary pulpit platitude. But I think if one considers it, one will find therein a pertinent and practicable truth. Why do most Guilds fail? Some are organized merely that their members may sun themselves in the romantic glamor of the medieval past. They play at being Guildsmen as boys at being Knights. They seem to think that by the revival of certain rites and nomenclatures and customs they shall approach the achievements of those tremendous days. Others are organized in a genuinely religious spirit but without any definite program for the general betterment of themselves and others. Their energy having nothing to work itself upon dissipates into the air of good fellowship, and that, as most such airs do, soon vanishes from the face of the earth. Still others begin with a definite program of practical purpose, and, often, pursue their program for a year or two with tangible success. But the religious spirit is lacking, or is weak, or is alien to the purpose of the organization, and soon the enthusiasm wanes, the work grows pale, and, one day, all is dead. A few good souls have spent themselves. They look upon the ruin in disillusion. They have not learned that more is needed for attainment than good intentions.

The Guild of Saint Apollonia, through design, or through the kindness of Heaven by the intercession of their Patroness, or through both, has been very fortunate in that its social and professional activities have been closely interwoven with its religious life. The Guild has its annual communion breakfast, its annual monastic retreat. It is planning now a permanent shrine to its Patroness in one of the largest churches of Boston. The Guild is unmistakably religious in more than name. But above

and beyond these expressions of a religious spirit, it is intimately religious in its activities. Religion is the essential urge in the work of the Guild. By it, the Guild is moved to encourage not only dentistry but Catholic dentists; by it, the Guild is moved not only to look out for its own welfare but to go beyond into works of charity of wide scope and wider benefit. The Guild has brought the Catholic religion intimately into the daily professional life of the Catholic dentist. True Catholicism cannot but express itself in charity, as, to use the old but serviceable simile, the bud well-nourished cannot but blossom into the rose. In the case of the Guild of Saint Apollonia, the monumental charitable work it has accomplished in its devoted, painstaking, unflinching care of the teeth of the parochial school children in the last four years, bears striking witness to this. For if a Guild, as well as a man, should have prophecy, and should know all mysteries, and all knowledge, and if it should have all faith so that it could remove mountains, and have not charity, it is nothing. And there is no real charity, if I may supplement the words of the Apostle, that does not show itself in act.

Any union of men, call it guild or what you will, that has a sincere, ardent religious spirit and a definite good work to do, cannot, it seems to me, if it has any practical organization, fail to have a robust life and to give a shining testimonial of that life.

I may, now, with reason, be reminded that this article has to do with the future of the Guild. I have dealt only with the past. It is easy to write about the future, for, as no one on earth knows anything about it, no one on earth can reasonably question an account of it. The only sane and courageous way of writing of the future is in consultation with the past. In Yesterday are the seeds of Tomorrow. The Guild is well-conceived, and the fervor of its youth is now being shaped by the wisdom and economy of age. The Guild may expand broadly, and know many new activities. It may simply push along on its present level and sensible course. It may also fall upon hard times.

Many who have seen its achievement may sit around sorrowfully in its shadow and tell of the glory that once was. Variation and vicissitude will undoubtedly come, for such is the destiny of man's institutions as well as of man. But the Guild will never fail utterly, or die beyond resurrection, so long as it essentially preserves and links the religious spirit and practical purposes of its first four years. This is reactionary, of course. It lacks the charm of flattering and colorful prophecy, and falls shy of the exuberance of windy trumpeting to high deeds. But such for me, at least, is, as I have said, the pertinent and practicable truth. In its past may be found the best assurance of the future of the Guild.

CHAPTER IX

THE GUILD OF ST. APOLLONIA—AN APPRECIATION

*By Rev. Augustine F. Hickey, Diocesan
Supervisor of Parochial Schools*

The Guild of St. Apollonia stands without a rival in the spirit and purposes which inspire and direct its life. It was a holy thought which moved a group of Catholic dentists of Boston in 1920 to seek the approval of the Cardinal Archbishop of Boston for a work planned and destined to achieve astounding results in the promotion of the health interests of school children. The accomplishments of the Guild during four years have justified beyond question the high ambition of the pioneers of this movement dedicated to the physical development and improvement of little ones. The program of the Guild, never attempted by any other body of professional men, is worthy of highest praise and commendation.



Rev. Augustine F. Hickey

The spirit of the Guild of St. Apollonia is the spirit of unselfish service. Herein is discovered the secret of the life and power of the organization. The membership knows no personal interest. All thought and action are devoted to the betterment of others. With this generosity of motive, the Guild has improved the health, lessened the suffering and made more effective the classroom efforts of thousands of pupils in attendance at Parochial Schools in Boston and vicinity. The Guild has shared with parents the responsibility for the health of children. The Guild has brought into the lives of little ones a clearer understanding and a keener

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The Guild of St. Apollonia flourishes because of the spirit in which it was conceived and which has been its life. The doctors of the Guild are Catholic doctors. They give their service to Catholic schools. They are participators in the great work of Catholic education. They advance their program in the spirit of Christian faith and Christian love. Their reward is not sought in material compensation. It is found in the consoling realization that thousands of children are happier and stronger because the Guild has given its friendly professional assistance.

Priests and teachers, parents and children unite in their deep appreciation of their great indebtedness to the devoted doctors of the Guild of St. Apollonia. In sincere gratitude is the wish expressed that the spirit of the Guild flourish and show forth its power for many years. May blessings in abundance, success and happiness reward the unique service of the Guild so cheerfully offered to the pupils of Parochial Schools in the spirit of Christian affection and regard.

The Guild of Saint Apollonia

To whom these presents may come
Greetings

The Guild of Saint Apollonia, incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for charitable works in dentistry and for the advancement of the spiritual and professional ideals of its members, does hereby certify that

is *member, entitling him to all the honors and privileges of the society. In testimony whereof the seal of the society is hereunto affixed, this* *day of* *19*

Honorary President

President

Spiritual Director

Secretary

Membership certificate of the Guild of St. Apollonia.

CHAPTER XI
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of this organization shall be the "Guild of St. Apollonia."

ARTICLE II

OBJECT

The object of this organization shall be to promote and defend, by proper means, the interests of its members; to establish a friendly spirit and make possible a closer association among its members; to afford its members the opportunity to assemble and exchange professional opinions; to create an organization among Catholic dentists in the Archdiocese of Boston for the advancement of its intellectual and moral interests; and to offer to Catholic schools and institutions the opportunity of securing necessary dental attention.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

All male practical Catholic dentists shall be eligible for active membership upon the agreement and condition following:

The professional standard of each member shall be consistent with the generally recognized ethics of the profession.

Honorary members shall consist of Catholics who have made valuable contributions to the cause of dentistry. They shall be recommended at a regular meeting by the board of Counselors.

BY-LAWS

SECTION I

OFFICERS

The officers of this organization shall consist of a Spiritual Director, a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer, who, with six additional members, shall constitute a Board of Counselors.

SECTION II

MEETINGS

There shall be held bi-monthly meetings on the first Monday of October, December, February, April, and June of each year.

Special meetings may be called by the President and shall be called by the Secretary-Treasurer whenever requested in writing by ten members, at the time specified in such request, and held at the usual place of meeting.

Each member shall be sent a printed notice of such meeting at least one week in advance.

SECTION III

QUORUM

A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of twelve members.

SECTION IV

DUES

There shall be due and payable to the Secretary-Treasurer the sum of \$1.00 as an initiation fee.

Annual dues \$3.00, payable June 1st.

Any member in arrears in payment of assessments for a period of six months shall be ipso facto suspended. Such members shall be reinstated only upon payment of arrears in full.

SECTION V

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

All applications for membership shall be signed by the applicant and endorsed by two members who shall vouch for the qualifications of the nominee. All such nominations for membership shall be referred to the Membership Committee, and upon its approval and payment of initiation fee, the applicant shall become a member.

SECTION VI

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

The President shall preside at all meetings and assemblies of the organization, and be, ex-officio, a member of all committees. The President shall appoint all committees unless otherwise ordered.

In the absence of the President, the Vice President shall preside. He shall be a member, ex-officio, of all committees.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep minutes of each meeting, shall have charge of all the funds, and shall deposit said funds to the credit of the organization in such manner as may be directed by the Board of Counselors. He shall pay all bills and submit a report of the financial condition of the organization at each of its meetings. He shall be a member, ex-officio, of all committees.

The Board of Counselors shall consist of six members—two shall be elected for one year, two for two years and two for three years. They shall have general supervision of the affairs of the organization and shall instruct and advise all new members as to their duties. They shall keep minutes of their meetings to be read by the Secretary-Treasurer at the regular meetings of the organization.

SECTION VII

The terms of the President, Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be two years. The election shall be held at the annual meeting in June. Candidates receiving the largest number of votes by ballot shall be declared duly elected to their respective offices.

SECTION VIII

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION OR BY-LAWS

In order to amend the Constitution or By-Laws, it shall require an affirmative vote of three-quarters of the members present and voting.

A proposed amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws shall be presented at a regular meeting of the Guild. A written notice at the proposed amendment shall be sent to all members. At the following meeting the amendment shall be voted upon.

SECTION IX

SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION

For violation of any of the requirements set forth in the Constitution or By-Laws, the Board of Counselors shall have the power to suspend or expel any member of the organization. Before suspension or expulsion, any member charged with violation of any of the requirements of membership shall be granted the opportunity of appearing before said Board.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

FIRST MEETING OF INCORPORATORS

The first meeting of the incorporators of THE GUILD OF ST. APOLLONIA, INC., was held at Room 413, 16 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on Friday, the twenty-fourth day of September, 1920, at eleven-thirty o'clock A. M., being the time and place fixed in the Agreement of Association.

There were present Doctors Harold C. Hoye, Joseph A. Manning, Thomas J. Giblin, Frederick A. Keyes, Edward V. Bulger, Patrick W. Moriarty and William E. Burke, being all the incorporators.

The meeting was called to order by Harold C. Hoye.

On motion a ballot was had for the election of a temporary Clerk. Thomas J. Giblin received seven votes and was thereupon declared unanimously elected temporary clerk and was sworn according to the following original oath:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss.

September 24, 1920.

Then personally appeared Thomas J. Giblin and made oath that he would faithfully and impartially perform the duties of temporary clerk of The Guild of St. Apollonia, Inc.

Before me,

DANIEL J. LYNE,

Notary Public.

The Chairman thereupon presented the Agreement of Association which was ordered to be filed with the records of the meeting.

On motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously

Voted: That the signers of the foregoing Agreement of Association organize themselves into a corporation by virtue of

and in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 125 of the Revised Laws, and Acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto, for the purposes set forth in said Agreement of Association under the name of The Guild of St. Apollonia, Inc.

On motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously

Voted: To proceed to the adoption of By-Laws.

The following By-Laws were presented and read, article by article, and were unanimously adopted and ordered placed on the records of the meeting.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

The members of this corporation shall be the original subscribers of the Agreement of Association and such other persons as shall from time to time be elected members of the corporation by vote of a two-thirds majority of the members of the corporation for the time being. Members may resign at any time by written resignation accepted by the Counselors of the corporation.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

There shall be an annual meeting of the members of the corporation on the first Monday of February in each year, such meeting to be held at such time and place as the President shall determine. Special meetings of the members of the corporation shall be called by the Secretary upon the request of the President or of any six members of the corporation. Notice of regular and all special meetings shall be sent by the Secretary to each member of the corporation at least seven days before the date of each meeting. Notice of all meetings of the members of the corporation shall state the purposes for which the meetings are called.

At all meetings of the members of the corporation, each member shall be entitled to cast one vote. Each member must vote in person.

A majority of the members of the corporation for the time being shall consist a quorum for the transaction of business. Less than a quorum may adjourn any meeting of the members of the corporation.

ARTICLE III

COUNSELORS

The Board of Counselors shall consist of not less than seven nor more than fifteen members.

The Board of Counselors shall have the entire management of the affairs of the corporation and the control of its property.

Counselors shall be elected by the members of the corporation from among their number. All the counselors shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified. Any counselor may resign from his office by written resignation addressed to and accepted by the Board of Counselors. Any counselor may be removed by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of all the members of the Board of Counselors for the time being. Any vacancy in the Board of Counselors by death, resignation or removal may be filled by the remaining Counselors.

Meetings of the Board of Counselors shall be called by the Secretary upon the request of the President, or of any three members of the Board. Notice of all meetings shall be sent by the Secretary to each counselor at least three days before the date of such meeting. Notice of any meeting may be waived in writing by any counselor.

A majority of the members of the Board of Counselors for the time being shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Less than a quorum may adjourn any meeting of the Board of Counselors.

The counselors may appoint such employees and agents and give them such powers and authority as they deem proper.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS

The members of the corporation shall, at the annual meeting elect from among their number a Treasurer and a Secretary. The Board of Counselors at the first meeting of the Board after each annual meeting of the members of the corporation shall elect from among their number a President and a Vice President. Officers shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified. The President or Vice President may be removed from office at any time by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of all the members of the Board of Counselors for the time being. The Treasurer and Secretary may be removed from office by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of the corporation for the time being. Any vacancy in any office may be filled by the Board of Counselors, the officers so elected to hold office for the unexpired term of the officer whom he succeeds. The same person may hold the offices of Treasurer and Secretary.

ARTICLE V

PRESIDENT

The President shall preside at the meetings of the members of the corporation and the Board of Counselors and shall perform all other duties imposed on him by law or by resolution of the Board of Counselors.

ARTICLE VI

VICE PRESIDENT

The Vice President shall perform the duties of the President in case the President is absent or unable to act.

ARTICLE VII
SECRETARY

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all meetings of the members of the corporation and of the Board of Counselors. Upon request of any three of the counselors, or of the President, he shall call a meeting of the members of the Board of Counselors. Upon the request of any six members of the corporation or of the President he shall call a meeting of the members of the corporation.

ARTICLE VIII
TREASURER

The Treasurer shall have the care of all deeds, certificates, securities, money and other property or evidences of property belonging to the corporation. He shall receive all income, donations and bequests, and shall, when requested, sign proper receipts and acquaintances therefor. He shall have power, subject to the control and direction of the Board of Counselors, to invest and reinvest the money, funds and other property belonging to the corporation, and for that purpose, in the name and on behalf of the corporation, to assign, sell and transfer any of its securities or other property. He shall sign all contracts, checks and deeds of the corporation. He shall open a bank account or bank accounts in the name of the corporation and deposit therein the moneys of the corporation. He may pay money and draw checks to meet the ordinary running expenses of the corporation. The Treasurer shall keep accurate books of account and make a detailed report to the Board of Counselors at every annual meeting and as such other times as the Counselors may require, which report shall show all receipts and expenditures since the time of his last report, and shall also exhibit the financial condition of the corporation. He shall, if required by the Board of Counselors,

give a surety company bond at the expense of the corporation in such sum as may be directed by the Board for the faithful discharge of his duties. The Treasurer's accounts shall be regularly audited by an auditor selected by the Counselors.

ARTICLE IX

SEAL

The seal of the corporation shall consist of a flat-faced circular die with the words, "THE GUILD OF ST. APOLLONIA, INC., MASSACHUSETTS, 1920" thereon.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be altered, amended or repealed at any meeting of the corporation by vote of not less than a majority of the members of the corporation for the time being, provided notice of such proposed action is given in the call for the meeting, or all members of the corporation are present at the meeting, and in writing waive notice of the meeting.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously

Voted: To proceed to the election of seven (7) counselors

The following persons, being signers of the Agreement of Association, each received six votes and were duly declared unanimously elected counselors of the Guild of St. Apollonia, Inc., namely: Drs. Harold C. Hoyer, Joseph A. Manning, Thomas J. Giblin, Frederick A. Keyes, Edward V. Bulger, Patrick W. Moriarty and William E. Burke.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously

Voted: To proceed to the election of Treasurer.

A ballot being had it was found that Thomas J. Giblin had received six votes and he was therefore declared unanimously elected Treasurer of The Guild of St. Apollonia, Inc.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously

Voted: To proceed to the election of Secretary.

A ballot being had, it was found that Thomas J. Giblin had received six votes and he was therefore declared unanimously elected Secretary of The Guild of St. Apollonia, Inc., and was sworn according to the following original oath:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss.

September 24, 1920

Then personally appeared Thomas J. Giblin and made oath that he would faithfully and impartially perform the duties of Secretary of The Guild of St. Apollonia, Inc.

Before me,

Daniel J. Lyne,
Notary Public.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously

Voted: To adjourn.

A true record.

(*Attest:*) Thomas J. Giblin,
Temporary Clerk and Secretary.

THE GUILD OF ST. APOLLONIA, INC.

WAIVER OF NOTICE

The undersigned, being all of the Board of Counselors of The Guild of St. Apollonia, Inc., hereby waive notice of the time, place and purposes of the first meeting of the Board of Counselors to be held at Room 413, 16 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on Friday, the 24th day of September, 1920, at twelve o'clock noon.

Harold C. Hoye
Thomas J. Giblin

GUILD OF SAINT APOLLONIA

THE GUILD OF ST. APOLLONIA, INC.

MEETING OF BOARD OF COUNSELLORS

Pursuant to the foregoing waiver of notice a meeting of the Board of Counselors of The Guild of St. Apollonia, Inc., was held at Room 413, 16 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on Friday, the twenty-fourth day of September 1920, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

There were present Drs. Harold C. Hoyer, Joseph A. Manning, Thomas J. Giblin, Frederick A. Keyes, Edward V. Bulger, Patrick W. Moriarty and William E. Burke, being all the Board of Counselors.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously *Voted*: To proceed to the election of a President.

A ballot being had it was found that Harold C. Hoyer had received six votes and he was therefore declared unanimously elected President of The Guild of St. Apollonia, Inc.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously *Voted*: To proceed to the election of a Vice President.

A ballot being had it was found that Joseph A. Manning had received six votes and he was therefore declared unanimously elected Vice President of The Guild of St. Apollonia, Inc.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, it was unanimously

Voted: To adjourn.

Adjourned accordingly

A true record.

(Attest:) Thomas J. Giblin,
Clerk.



Dr. John Nagle
Treasurer



Dr. John O'N. Eagan,
Secretary



Dr. William M. Flynn,
Vice-President



Dr. Joseph Manning
First Vice-President

GUILD OF ST. APOLLONIA,
BOSTON, MASS.



Monsignor M. J. Splaine



H. C. Hoye, First President

OFFICERS

Honorary President

WILLIAM CARDINAL O'CONNELL
25 Granby Street, Boston, Mass.

Spiritual Director

RT. REV. M. J. SPLAINE, D.D., I.P.P.,
85 Regent Street, Roxbury 19, Mass.

President

DR. THOMAS J. GIBLIN
584 Columbia Rd., Boston 25, Mass.

Vice President

DR. WILLIAM M. FLYNN
474 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.



Dr. John Nagle
Treasurer



Dr. John O'N. Eagan,
Secretary



Dr. William M. Flynn,
Vice-President



Dr. Joseph Manning
First Vice-President

GUILD OF ST. APOLLONIA,
BOSTON, MASS.



Monsignor M. J. Splaine



H. C. Hoye, First President

OFFICERS

Honorary President

WILLIAM CARDINAL O'CONNELL
25 Granby Street, Boston, Mass.

Spiritual Director

RT. REV. M. J. SPLAINE, D.D., I.P.P.,
85 Regent Street, Roxbury 19, Mass.

President

DR. THOMAS J. GIBLIN
584 Columbia Rd., Boston 25, Mass.

Vice President

DR. WILLIAM M. FLYNN
474 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

Secretary

DR. JOHN O'N. EGAN
279 Bowdoin St., Boston 22, Mass.

Treasurer

DR. J. WILLIAM NAGLE
331 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass

Board of Counsellors

DR. FREDERICK A. KEYES
416 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.

DR. P. S. HARTNETT
153 Brighton Ave., Allston, Mass.

DR. J. P. HERLIHY
199 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.

DR. T. A. CRAWFORD
12 Chickatawbut St., Dorchester, Mass.

DR. E. V. BULGER
513 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

DR. M. T. FORD
857 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

Honorary Members

DR. ALBERT S. MIDGELEY
Butler Exchange, Providence, R. I.

DR. THOMAS J. BARRETT
518 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

DR. FREDERIC W. O'BRIEN
430 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.

REV. JOHN J. MCGARRY, D. C. L.
St. Patrick's Rectory, Lowell, Mass.

MR. MYLES E. CONNOLLY
295 Tremont St., Newton, Mass.

Active Members

Ahern, John J.

2240 Massachusetts Ave.,
Cambridge, Mass.

Barron, James M.

569 Broadway,
South Boston, Mass.

Barry, J. F.

427 Broadway, Everett

Bello, Tullio N.

176 Tremont St., Boston

Bianchi, A. F.

34 Union Sq., Somerville

Bladgon, J. M.

35 High St., Charlestown

Bonin, Cleophus P.

157 Newbury St., Boston.

Bowler, E. V.

184 Moody St., Waltham

Breen, J. A.

520 Beacon St., Boston

Brown, John B.

419 Boylston St., Boston

Bulger, E. V.

513 Broadway, So. Boston

Bulger, A. J.

312 Meridian St., E. Boston

Burke, W. E.

220 Marlboro St., Boston

Cairns, Simon P.

100 Boylston St., Boston

Calabro, J. J.

256 Hanover St., Boston.

Canavan, W. H.

514 Commonwealth Ave.,
Boston

Cannon, Michael E.

7 Inman Sq., Cambridge

Carrier, S. F.

87 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury

Carroll, C. R.

747 South St., Roslindale

Carroll, J. Leo

41 Poplar St., Roslindale

Casper, M. V.

425 Broadway, So. Boston

Cassidy, James J.

1348 Cambridge St., Cambridge

Cavanaugh, A. L.

49 Union Sq., Somerville

Christman, George,

763 Mass. Ave., Cambridge

Christopher, F. W.

100 Boylston St., Boston

Cleary, W. A.

27 Bay State Rd., Boston

Cleary, J. A.

166 Huntington Ave., Boston

Cleary, W. F.

579 Columbia Rd., Dorchester

Cogan, A. V.

651 Broadway, South Boston

Coggar, W. T.

311 Washington St., Brighton

Collins, Frank E.

76 South St., Jamaica Plain

Conlon, T. J.

101 Tremont St., Boston

Connolly, G. I.

529 Broadway, South Boston

Connolly, W. A.

Reading, Mass.

Costello, F. J.

263 Washington St., Newton

Cotter, E. F.

107 Mass. Ave., Boston

Cotter, H. J.

107 Mass. Ave., Boston

Crawford, T. A.

12 Chickatawbut St., Neponset

Creed, J. J.

409 Broadway, So. Boston

Cregg, A. J.
1037 Dorchester Ave.,
Dorchester, Mass.

Crofwell, J. B.
706 Huntington Ave., Roxbury

Cronin, Walter L.
411 Huron Ave., Cambridge

Crowley, Chas. P.
40 Harvard Ave., Allston

Crowley, J. Walter
420 Medford St., Somerville

Cummings, L. H.
107 Mass. Ave., Boston.

Curtin, T. J.
Washington St.,
Norwood, Mass.

Daley, Martin Joseph
Edward Everett Sq., Dorchester

Dempsey, T. J.
8 Washington St., Quincy

Denvir, W. E.
242 Highland Ave., Somerville

De Roche, H. F.
1145 Broadway, W. Somerville

Desmond, J. M.
176 Prospect St., Cambridge

Devine, P. H.
9 Elton St., Dorchester

Devlin, J. W.
100 Boylston St., Boston.

Devlin, J. E.
365 Washington St., Brighton

Devlin, F. P.
365 Washington St., Brighton

Dolan, F. J.
4240 Washington St.,
Roslindale

Donahue, W. F.
1498 Dorchester, Ave.,
Dorchester

Dowd, Thomas F.
618 Washington St.,
Dorchester

Donolon, C. J.
20 Walnut St., Somerville, Mass.

Doyle, J. J.
244 Bowdoin St., Dorchester

Dwyer, G. L.
496 Mass. Ave., Boston

Eastman, W. C.
733 Huntington Ave., Boston

Egan, J. O'N.
279 Bowdoin St., Dorchester

Faunce, W. J.
1400 Columbus Ave., Boston

Fraher, Michael J.
220 Dorchester St., So. Boston

Farrell, Geo. E.
1453 Dorchester Ave.,
Dorchester

Fenton, M. J.
673 Boylston St., Boston

Finn, J. F.
17 School St., Dedham

Fitzpatrick, A. G.
697 Broadway, W. Somerville

Fitzpatrick, J. J.
1632 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan

Flynn, W. M.
474-A Broadway, So. Boston

Ford, M. T.
859 Broadway, Chelsea

Ford, W. P.
624 Columbia Rd., Dorchester

Furfey, Fred F.
1332 Beacon St., Brookline

Gallagher, A. J.
31-A Harvard St., Brookline

Gibbons, John J.
375 Commonwealth Av., Boston

Giblin, T. J.
584 Columbia Rd., Dorchester

Grady, H. J.
Leach Lane, So. Natick

Grant, F. E.
Boyden Sq., E. Dedham

Griffin, W. H.

609 Broadway, So. Boston

Hackett, M. G.

82 Chestnut St., Boston

Hardy, S. F.

555 Broadway, So. Boston

Hartnett, P. S.

153 Brighton Ave., Allston

Healy, T. G.

1290 Washington St.

W. Newton

Hennebury, P. A.

1665 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan

Hennessey, Thos.

510 Commonwealth Ave.,
Boston,

Henry, Edw. A.

938 Dorchester Ave.,
Dorchester

Herlihy, J. P.

199 Marlboro St., Boston

Horgan, Joseph

221 Hampshire St., Cambridge

Hoye, H. C.

75 Stedman St., Brookline

Hoey, Edw. C.

125 Marlboro St., Boston

Hurley, D. J.

270 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston

Johnson, Philip I.

419 Boylston St., Boston

Kearney, J. F.

538 Broadway, So. Boston

Keating, F. S.

Wabon Bldg., Wellesley, Mass.

Kedian, Harold F.

120 Boylston St., Boston

Kelley, Patrick I.

120 Boylston St., Boston

Kelley, Joseph M.

116 Main St., Watertown

Kenefick, W. J.

153 Brighton Ave., Allston

Kennedy, W. J.

1750 Washington St., Boston

Kenney, W. H.

23 Magazine St., Cambridge

Keyes, Frederick A.

416 Marlboro St., Boston

Kingsley, Victor

416 Marlboro St., Boston

La Bonte, J. E.

Webster, Mass.

Lanergan, H. C.

263 Washington St., Newton

Lappen, G. H.

419 Boylston St., Boston

Larkin, R. J.

1455 Hancock St., Quincy

Lombard, J. B.

291 Bunker Hill St.,
Charlestown

Louney, D. E.

4 Langley Rd., Brighton

Lynch, R. A.

419 Boylston St., Boston

MacInnis, H. Joseph A.

520 Beacon St., Boston

Marr, T. E.

718 Huntington Ave., Boston

McCabe, D. F.

4 Berkeley St., Boston

McDonough, F. D.

419 Boylston St., Boston

McGauley, Frank H.,

1686 Washington St., Boston

McGauley, W. G.

1746 Washington St., Boston

McGlynn, J. T.

1853 Beacon St., Brookline

McGowan, P. C.

120 Boylston St., Boston

McGourty, G. T.

1 Salem St., Malden

McGourty, Lawrence J.

U. S. S. Naval, Hos., Chelsea

McGrail, F. R.
107 Mass. Ave., Boston
McInnes, G. F.
763 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
McKenna, C. J.
11-A Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury
McKenna, Ernest J.
10 Boylston St., Boston
McGann, P. S.
229 Berkeley St., Boston
McKinnon, F. W.
200 Devonshire St., Boston
McLean, F. W.
240 Warren St., Roxbury
McMahan, Thomas R.
349 Main St., Charlestown
McVey, F. T.
2 Park Sq., Boston
McManama, Alfred J.
85 Moody St., Waltham
Mackey, W. G.
Hotel Puritan,
Commonwealth Ave., Boston
Magrath, J. T.
3 Walnut St., Neponset
Maguire, H. C.
715 Centre St., Jamaica Plain
Mahony, D. J.
545 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury
Mahoney, J. J.
556 Columbia Rd., Dorchester
Maloney, J. H.
1655 Hancock St., Quincy
Manley, F. M.
797 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill
Manning, J. A.
520 Beason St., Boston
Mansfield, F. A.
661 Mass. Ave., Arlington
Mathieu, E. A.
144 Commonwealth Ave.,
Boston

Meade, J. J.
100 Boylston St., Boston
Mellen, Benj. A.,
99 Aldrich St., Roslindale
Moran, William H.
114 Prospect St., Cambridge
Morgan, D. J.
53 South St., Jamaica Plain
Morgan, H. J.
256 Bowdoin St., Dorchester
Moriarty, P. W.
334 Mass. Ave., Boston
Morrissey, E. P.
584 Columbia Rd., Dorchester
Murphy, G. A.
1451 Tremont St., Boston
Murphy, R. J.
P. O. Bldg., Canton, Mass.
Murray, F. T.
448 Broadway, Everett
Nagle, J. W.
331 Mass. Ave., Boston
Neagle, M. W.
251 Washington St., Newton
Niles, J. G.
206 Highland Ave., Somerville
Noonan, E. L.
221 Hampshire St., Cambridge
Norton, T. K.
1364 Mass. Ave., Arlington
O'Connell, J. W.
461 Main St., Wakefield
O'Donnell, John E.
48 Salem St., Medford
O'Donnell, Roger J.
585 Broadway, So. Boston
O'Hearn, Ed. L.
1 Main St., Malden
O'Leary, T. B.
584 Columbia Rd., Dorchester
O'Regan, W. F.
679 Saratoga St., E. Boston

Palumbo, Frank
 3 Tremont Row, Boston
 Perron, Elmer L.
 2140 Highland Ave., Somerville
 Pierce, J. F.
 14 Dunmore St., Roxbury
 Prout, H. B.
 138 Brighton Ave., Allston
 Regan, F. W.
 2 Park Sq., Boston
 Reid, W. F.
 103 Austin St., Cambridge
 Reilly, J. A.
 100 Boylston St., Boston
 Reilly, William F. B.
 433 Broadway, Everett
 Reilly, Wm. F.
 469 Broadway, So. Boston
 Rice, M. J.
 26 Union Sq., Somerville
 Rice, Geo. Wm.
 374 Bowdoin St., Dorchester
 Riley, W. H.
 80 Boylston St., Boston
 Roache, F. N.
 25 Monument St., Chas., Mass.
 Rockett, J. B.
 520 Beacon St., Boston
 Rodgers, C. W.
 229 Berkely St., Boston
 Ross, James J.
 387 Broadway, Chelsea
 Quinlan, F. M.
 1630 Dorchester Ave., Dor.
 Saunders, J. T.
 1382 Hancock St., Quincy
 Salvanelli, Jos.
 433 Broadway, Everett
 Schlichte, G. A.
 384 Broadway, Somerville

Schribar, L. E.
 449 Broadway, Everett
 Shay, J. W.
 126 Warren St., Roxbury
 Shea, J. T.
 709 Centre St., Jamaica Plain
 Shea, M. F.
 1218 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
 Smith, J. M.
 448 Broadway, Chelsea
 Staples, Edw. J.
 590 Tremont St., Boston
 Sullivan, Edw. F.
 149 Mass. Ave., Boston
 Sullivan, G. A.
 493 Broadway, So. Boston
 Sullivan, J. F.
 1955 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
 Sullivan, Eugene F.
 7 Union Sq., Somerville
 Thomas, John D.
 Union Sq., Somerville, Mass.
 Tierney, J. F.
 39 Mt. Vernon St., Dorchester
 Tierney, Jos. J.
 39 Mt. Vernon St., Dorchester
 Tierney, M. J.
 547 Columbia Rd., Dorchester
 Teutonico, Arthur I.
 77 Essex St., Lawrence
 Volk, W. J.
 763 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
 Walsh, L. E.
 443 Broadway, Everett
 Walsh, H. P.
 105 Bowdoin St., Dorchester
 Whoriskey, George R.
 332 Broadway, Cambridge
 Winchester, George F.
 579 Columbia Rd., Dorchester

In Memoriam

DR. JOSEPH NEE

DR. WILLIAM HURLEY

DR. CHARLES MCGINLEY

DR. CHARLES KELLEY

DR. WILLIAM H. CREGAN

DR. FREDERICK A. LOCKE

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



57 884 790